

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. V

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919

No. 53

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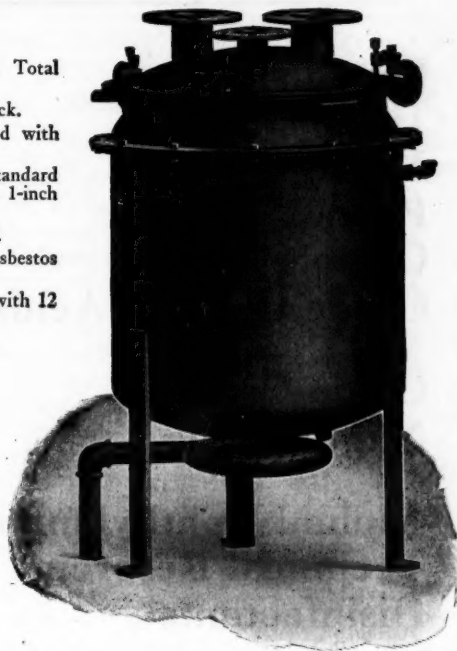
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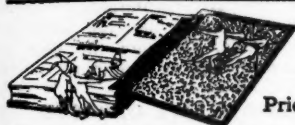
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Scarcity of Medicinal Plants

The advance in the prices of domestic medicinal plants and roots recorded in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, last week, seems to be due solely to inability to harvest the crop through lack of labor. The same condition exists in many foreign countries upon which the American market is dependent for supplies of attar of rose, licorice root, sarsaparilla, and camphor. In the United States the botanicals particularly affected are digitalis, gentian, ginseng, golden seal and cascara sagrada.

The shortage in this country was the subject of a discussion at the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which proved of interest to manufacturers of proprietary preparations who must enter the market for future supplies. The labor shortage is due to war demands which took away the collectors of botanicals in large numbers. It was found impossible to fill their places because even the women and children were engaged in war work at home, or obliged to "carry on" in the industries and on the farm. They like the work so well that they are now unwilling to return to the fields, and labor is still unobtainable to harvest the new crop of medicinal plants.

Progress in Chemistry

The Dye Section of the American Chemical Society formed an important feature of the annual meeting at Philadelphia, this year, and the discussions and papers which were read indicate the progress made by American manufacturers since the war. It was again demonstrated that if they are given a fair chance and are adequately protected against foreign competition, they will be able to establish the industry on a firm basis. In the papers discussed by the members many new applications of chemistry to trade conditions were presented, such as the use of phosgene, one of the first poison gases employed in the war, for the manufacture of dyes. It is also used as a bleach for sand and quartz and other ingredients of clear white glass.

In demonstrating how much of various preservatives should be used to prevent alcoholic fermentation the chemical laboratory of the University of Illinois has performed a valuable service for industry. Chemical manufacturers will be interested in the table prepared at the University laboratory. It reveals the fact that very large amounts of certain chemicals are required for this purpose.

All kinds of new oils from vegetable sources, which will tend to reduce the cost of food fats

were discussed. An edible oil from the cockle burr was among the novelties in this line. It is probable, however, that this oil is better adapted for making paint and varnish. The composition of oil from okra seed, and another from the seed of the Hubbard squash, and the digestibility of the oil made from the alligator pear and other fruits were the subject of interesting papers. The discussion raised the question "Do fruits breathe?" Frederick W. Morse, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Massachusetts College, declared that cranberries absorb oxygen from the air, and exhale carbonic acid gas just as human beings do from their lungs.

The symposium on refractories gave important suggestions on the use of fire clays utilized for lining furnaces and making retorts. New sources of potash were announced, and processes for obtaining nitrogen for use in agriculture and the arts. Considerable discussion followed the paper on chemical patent pirates read by Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse. It is probable that the recommendations of the American Chemical Society will lead to many reforms in Patent Office procedure.

Business Handicaps

The bankers and manufacturers of the country have their attention centered upon the labor situation and the rate of exchange with England, France, Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Argentina and Japan. During August the pound sterling declined on the New York market to \$4.12½, Paris francs to 8.22 to the dollar, and the Italian lire to 9.57. While this tremendous handicap to foreign trade was unsettling the business situation, the railroad unions threatened to paralyze industry by a country-wide strike which would have prevented the delivery of goods and caused the closing down of factories and general unemployment. Such a situation would have brought higher prices instead of reducing the cost of living, but the crisis has been averted, temporarily at least, by a logical presentation of the facts and calm reconsideration of the inflammatory arguments of radicals.

The railroad situation is improving in spite of minor strikes of shopmen here and there, but the foreign exchange problem remains unsolved. It is believed in banking circles that the real purpose of J. P. Morgan's European trip is the adjustment of these abnormal conditions, because it seems unreasonable that Mr. Morgan would go abroad for pleasure at such a critical time when all Europe is engaged in a struggle for existence. These countries are buying so much more from the United States than we are purchasing from them that they find it impossible to settle the difference. The National City Bank says the foreign buyer of American goods must convert his foreign currency or bank credit into American dollars, and when he must do so at the present rate of exchange the wonder is that business continues in such volume.

In this connection the interesting fact is disclosed to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS by a well-

known chemical broker of New York that he recently received a letter from a firm in Italy offering to exchange commodities—a return to primitive bartering. It plainly indicated, however, the anxiety of the Italian house to trade here for necessities needed at home by shipping goods of equal value here without reference to the unequal rate of exchange.

DR. NICHOLS ON LICENSE SYSTEM

Dr. William H. Nichols issued the following statement concerning the foreign dye license plan. "The assertion made in a New York newspaper that there was an undercurrent of opposition at the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Philadelphia to the license system is entirely without foundation. The chemists of the United States are solidly aligned in favor of the importation of foreign dyes through special license until such times as the dye manufacturers of the United States will be in a position to supply all the special dyes, such as the so-called vat dyes, which may be required.

"The American dye manufacturers undoubtedly will be able to meet this demand within six months. Meanwhile, the manufacturing chemists offer no objection to the importation of such dyes as cannot immediately be furnished to the textile and other industries. It is significant that this report about the dye licensing plan should be circulated immediately after the Council of the American Chemical Society had concluded its proceedings, and there is no time until six months from now for it to adopt officially resolutions refuting this report. This looks very much like the working of German propaganda, which, although the war is over, is still as active as ever, and as insidious."

DR. HESSE'S PATENT VIEWS OPPOSED

The proposal of Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse that a movement be started by the American Chemical Society to impose an annual renewal fee of from \$15 to \$25 upon all patents met strong opposition in the meeting at Philadelphia on the ground that it might work a hardship to the poor American inventor. E. J. Prindle, who presided at the symposium, left the chair to speak from the floor against the proposal. Dr. L. H. Baekeland, inventor of Bakelite and holder of many patents, who had himself risen from poverty to affluence through his inventions, assailed the idea from every angle.

Potash from Searles Lake, California, is not suitable for use on crops unless prepared with care, according to the Department of Agriculture. The natural brine of the lake from which the potash salts are prepared contains a considerable amount of borax, and the department declares that apparently one, at least, of the companies operating in the locality did not exercise sufficient care in the preparation of the potash and let out a considerable amount of potash salts in 1918 with a high percentage of borax, averaging probably ten per cent and in some samples going as high as 23 per cent.

Not only are many holders of goods not now so confident of their ability to secure the extreme prices they had formerly counted upon, but even where markets are in a particularly strong position, as in iron and steel, there is a disinclination to further advance prices at present, and in Dun's list of wholesale quotations this week, for the fifth consecutive week, declines are in the majority.

Chile's Chemical and Drug Imports

Special Regulations Governing Importation of Pharmaceutical Preparations

CHILE is known the world over for rich deposits of nitrate of soda. Seventy-five per cent of the exports of Chile originates in these fields, and while large quantities are of the crude type, considerable amounts of the refined are exported. A less important item, but valuable, is iodine, extracted from the deposits of the nitrate fields. Borate of lime also is exported in quantities. The nitrate industry is the chief factor in making Chile one of the leading South American countries. In normal times the value of her nitrate exports is close to \$135,000,000. In fact, 99 per cent of the world's supply originates from that country.

Prior to the war, Europe was the chief market for nitrate which was used to a large extent as a fertilizer. Large quantities were annually consumed by Germany, and German interests played an important part in the industry in Chile. America was always a market, but ever for great quantities until the war caused a large demand in the manufacture of munitions.

Coal mining holds second place among the various mineral industries. The annual production is approximately 1,000,000 tons which is insufficient to supply the consumption at home, which is reported to be in excess of 2,000,000 tons.

Other Chilean Industries

American capitalists are largely interested in the copper fields of the republic. Between 4 per cent and 5 per cent of the world's supply of recent years has been produced in Chile. Steel interests of America are deeply interested in the production of iron and of late years obtained control of large deposits of valuable ore. One deposit is estimated to contain a mass of more than 100,000,000 tons with an average of about 68 per cent iron. Agriculture represents one of the chief industries, wheat, barley, oats and wines being the main products. The shoe and leather industry, especially tanning, is of growing importance.

Chile has a consulate general at New York, the head of the service in U. S. A., and consulates in the following cities: Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Norfolk, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash., and St. Louis, Mo.

The present tariff rates, with the single exception of that on chemicals not otherwise provided for, are specific. The tariff of 1897 provided for ad valorem rates of duty. This difference, however, is not essential, as it might appear, in view of the fact that the ad valorem rates were levied to a very large extent on the basis of fixed valuations, prescribed by the Government, and that the new specific rates represent in most cases the equivalent of the rates collected under the old law.

Pharmaceutical Imports

In addition to the general prohibition against the importation of adulterated foodstuffs and beverages, the tariff law also prohibits the importation of pharmaceutical preparations unless the formula is printed on the immediate container. An exception is made in the case of preparations the formulas of which are deposited by the importer with the Institute of Hygiene, which are admitted at double the rates prescribed by

the tariff. This restriction on the importation of pharmaceutical preparations, which was considered necessary on account of the absence of general sanitary legislation, did not go into effect until January 1, 1917. The customs regime of the Magallanes Territory is fixed by article 4 of the tariff law, which provides for free admission of drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals and dyestuffs.

The maximum storage period is one year for goods intended for consumption and two years for transit goods. In case of certain specified articles, including inflammable substances, certain acids, perishable commodities and bulky articles, the Chilean customs regulations prescribe immediate clearance and the tariff law fixes the maximum time limit at forty-five days.

Export Duties

Export duties play a very important part in the fiscal regime of Chile, the revenue collected from the export duty on nitrates usually exceeding the total amount derived from import duties. At present, export duties are collected on nitrate of soda, iodine and boracic acid and borates. The export duty on nitrate of soda, dating from 1879, is 3.38 pesos, gold, per 100 kilos. The rate on iodine, first imposed in 1880, is 1.27 pesos, gold, per kilo. The odd amounts of these rates are due to the fact that they were originally imposed on the basis of the old gold standard, with the pesos equivalent to 38 pence, and were converted by the law of December 23, 1897, into equivalent amounts expressed on pesos of 18 pence. The export duty on boracic acid and borates was fixed by the law of March, 1915, at 66.6 pesos, gold, per metric ton thereafter. The law provided for an exemption from export duty for a period of two years from the date on which the law took effect, in case of deposits the development of which had not begun at the time of the promulgation of the law.

Customs Regulations

The greatest assistance which the American exporter can render the Chilean importer in the matter of clearing merchandise through the customs lies in the careful packing, billing and invoicing of goods. Packages must be marked, numbered and addressed in stencil, and the gross weight in kilos of each package must be stated. The bill of lading must show the kind, quantity, number and marks of the packages and also the gross weights in kilos of each package.

The consular invoice must contain the marks, numbers, quantity, class and contents of all packages, and also both the net and gross weights, in kilos, and the value of each item listed.

According to the provisions of the Chilean consular law of April 9, 1915, invoices for goods sent by post to Chile must be viséd by the Chilean consul in the place of mailing if the value of the shipment exceeds \$24.33. Under former regulations no consular invoice was required in the case of shipments by parcel post, whatever the value of the goods. Where a consignment includes several packages and the total value exceeds this amount, one consular invoice is required. If parcel post shipments are forwarded from a place where there is no Chilean consular officer, invoices must be sent to the Chilean Consul General at New York for certification, rather than to the nearest consular officer.

The exact listing of the contents of cases is highly important and should be made in a terminology that can be readily understood and not in local trade or individual catalogue terms.

The Consular Invoice

The consular invoice may be in English without prejudice to the shipment, and exporters who are not familiar with the type of commercial Spanish used in Chile would do well to describe their goods in English, as an erroneous classification is considered an attempted fraud. The greatest care should also be taken to insure every article, whether of value or not, in each case, is properly listed on the consular invoice, and that the gross weights as stated on the cases, the bill of lading and the consular invoice, are all identical and correspond with the actual gross weight of the case.

Merchandise erroneously described or varying in weight from the statements contained in the consular invoice is heavily fined, and if there appears to be an attempt to defraud and the amount involved exceeds 25 pesos in the case of merchandise wrongly described, or 100 pesos in the case of merchandise not corresponding to the invoice declaration in regard to weight, number or measure, such merchandise will be subject to confiscation.

From information received from local importers it would appear that there are no particular difficulties to be overcome in the clearance of merchandise through Chilean customhouses. Importers of wide experience state that there are probably fewer formalities and less delay than in the customhouses of any other South American country. The one thing the exporters to Chile must do is to state clearly and exactly the contents and weights of the cases shipped on the consular invoice and the bill of lading as stated above.

Customs at Chilean Ports

Only an authorized customhouse agent is allowed freely to enter the customs warehouses, and while it would be possible to have merchandise cleared without the aid of such an agent, the process would not be economical, as all details would have to be attended to by the consignee in person.

Shipments to Chile may be made "to order" or "to bearer" as well as directly consigned to an individual or firm. The only formality required in regard to shipments "to order" is the proper endorsement and delivery by the bank or other holder of the documents. Shipments "to bearer" require no endorsement or transfer.

Saleable samples of any kind of goods may be imported into Chile for a period of six months upon security furnished by a local business house of good standing to cover the full amount of duty to which the samples would be subject as merchandise, or upon a cash deposit of equal amount by the importer. The refund of security or cash deposit is conditional on the presentation of a certificate from the customhouse when the samples are re-exported. The re-exportation need not be made through the port of entry. At the time of re-exportation the owner of the samples must present a new note or make a new deposit covering the amount of duties assessable on the samples.

These provisions apply only to saleable samples. Samples without commercial value, or samples of commercial value mutilated so as to render them unsaleable, are admitted free of duty without any restriction as to re-exportation.

Chilean Imports

The following articles of American origin were imported by Chile during the year 1917, according to the

Latin American Year Book: Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines—Acids, sulphuric, 1,274,313 lbs., \$37,827; all other, \$71,869; baking powder, 80,398 lbs., \$25,676; bark, extract of, for tanning, \$21,963; calcium carbide, 2,725,141 lbs., \$78,296; copper sulphate, 404,481 lbs., \$38,828; dyes and dyestuffs, \$110,646; medicines, patent or proprietary, \$305,611; petroleum jelly, etc., \$20,320; soda, salts, and preparations of, \$211,691; all other, \$1,038,521.

Naval stores—Rosin, 12,239 bbls., \$72,890; tar, turpentine and pitch, 5,869 bbls., \$34,700; turpentine, spirits of, 104,555 gallons, \$57,258.

Animal oils—5,771 gallons, \$6,291.

Mineral oils—Crude, 2,352,300 gallons, \$67,224; gas oil and fuel oil, 127,195,157 gallons, \$2,826,693; illuminating, 3,654,954 gallons, \$399,860; lubricating and heavy paraffin, 2,615,367 gallons, \$561,225; naphthas, etc.: gasoline, 389,420 gallons, \$97,955; all others, 1,803,707 gallons, \$462,703.

Vegetable oils—Cottonseed, 1,787,089 lbs, \$257,948; linseed or flaxseed, 36,361 gallons, \$31,197; all other, fixed or expressed, \$148,343; volatile or essential, \$14,386.

This article is one of a series on Foreign Trade Opportunities, covering leading countries of South America, Europe and Asia, which began in the issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, May 14, 1919. The articles give information regarding invoices, bills of lading, tariff duties, imports of drugs, chemicals and dyes, and the principal industries of the country.

SWISS TRADE DELEGATION COMING

Dye and fine chemical circles are particularly interested in the party of some 250 influential Swiss merchants, manufacturers, students of economics and science who will make a tour through this country between September 3 and October 8 next, with a purpose of renewing their former or establishing new connections.

The party consists of the following groups: Commerce, 60; industry, 90; construction and machinery, 25; textile, 30; electricity, 10; public welfare, 20, and the general itinerary foresees visits to the following cities: New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Variant routes mapped out for members who may be desirous of visiting additional points of interest include moreover Boston, Montreal, Toledo, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington.

It is understood that those of this delegation who represent chemical interests hope to be able to arrange their visit to Chicago at the time of the Chemical Show.

MISUSE OF TERM "F. O. B."

The National Foreign Trade Council draws the attention of American manufacturers to abuses in the use of the term "f. o. b. port." Correspondence from Australia has reached the National Foreign Trade Council complaining that American manufacturers and exporters who have quoted prices f. o. b. New York, have interpreted that quotation to mean merely delivery within the limits of the Port of New York, and not necessarily actual delivery of the merchandise on board the overseas vessel. The Australian contention is that the term "f. o. b. port." has only one meaning, namely, "free on board overseas vessel," and that a quotation "f. o. b. port" means that the purchaser has no charges to meet except those of ocean freight and insurance.

Trade Notes and Personals

J. N. Limbert, importer of vanilla beans, Philadelphia, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at a hospital in that city.

Five hundred shares of the Chloride Mining Co. were sold for \$14 at the Exchange Salesrooms by Adrian H. Muller.

Prof. J. B. Churchill, formerly professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed technical chemical director of the British-American Chemical Corporation. The company has installed machinery for the production of soda salicylate and lithium benzoate.

Business men desirous of learning in advance whether certain proposed transactions will result in the realization of taxable income will hereafter receive no assistance from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which has announced that no more hypothetical questions will be answered or informal rulings given in advance of the consummation of the matter involved. Experience during the past two years has shown that such service can not be rendered beneficially either to the public or the bureau, as many proposed transactions work out in a way not contemplated at the time of their planning.

Congressman Thomas S. Butler, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to place a time limit within which claims arising under war contracts may be filed with the Court of Claims. The measure provides that this court shall not consider any such claim under any contract either express or implied entered into by or on behalf of the Government in connection with the prosecution of the war with Germany unless such claim, together with a detailed statement of the facts and circumstances on which the claim relies for proof thereof, shall be submitted to the head of the department concerned within three months after the time the claim accrued, without regard to the then status of the contract under which it arises, and unless filed in the Court of Claims within three months from the termination of the contract.

MONSANTO GETS GOVERNMENT PHENOL

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—The War Department has completed arrangements for the sale of 30,000,000 pounds of phenol to the Monsanto Chemical Company of New York and St. Louis. This phenol is part of the surplus stock now being held by the War Department. It is provided that the surplus phenol shall be disposed of by the company at prices to be fixed by the War Department, the company being allowed a commission of two per cent on all sales to cover the expenses of making this distribution. The contract between the Department and the Monsanto Chemical Company provides that the phenol shall be disposed of within four years. If at that time a part of the phenol remains unsold, the company will offer the unsold portion at special prices to be fixed by the Department.

Assurances were given by War Department officials that the phenol would be marketed through the regular established trade channels. Because of the enormous quantity to be disposed of, it was said, no order for less than a carload will be considered by the chemical company, under War Department instructions.

CHEMISTS DISCUSS AMERICAN DYES

More Than Sufficient to Supply Domestic Needs are Now Made Here, say Dr. Reese, Dr. Norton, Dr. Matthews and Others—Major Sill Warns of German Competition

The Dye Section of the American Chemical Society, which met in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday, last week, was addressed by Dr. Charles L. Reese, chairman of the Section, Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Major Theodore Sill, Dr. Allen Rogers, Dr. H. D. Gibbs of the Bureau of Chemistry, H. S. Lunt, Dr. R. O. E. Davis of the Department of Agriculture, and other members.

Dr. Charles L. Reese said: "By the end of this year I predict that the dyes industry of America will be 80 to 90 per cent self-contained as regards production and quality. I will not say it will be self-contained as regards cost unless we get the necessary protection."

Dr. Reese said that 910 dyes were imported before the war, when there were made in the United States 121 dyes, and that now there are sold in this country, exclusive of imports, 219 dyes.

Dr. J. Merritt Matthews said American dyes were holding their own with those made in other countries, and that American colors were now firmly entrenched in world markets.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton asserted that after years of dependence upon Germany for its dyes America now more than supplies its own needs in artificial colors.

Major Theodore Sill warned manufacturers to prepare for keen German competition in dyes. Major Sill, who was one of a group of Allied officers who made a tour of enemy dyestuff factories last February, said the great establishments which he visited in Germany were in as good condition as before the war and were ready for a world trade drive.

Dr. H. D. Gibbs, of the Bureau of Chemistry, said the color laboratory of that bureau was now able to aid the dye manufacturers, especially the smaller concerns, which have no highly organized research departments, to avail themselves of expert advice without cost. Experts stood ready at Washington to advise dye manufacturers in the solution of problems and to help them perfect methods for large scale operations.

H. S. Lunt, in his paper on "The Quality of American Dyes," declared that, type for type, the dyestuffs now made in this country are equal in every respect to those obtained in Germany before the war. He said that although the first synthetic indigo in commercial quantities was only produced in this country in 1917 the output of three factories makes possible exportation of this material. America, he insisted, will soon be able to produce all the dyes she needs.

Dr. R. O. E. Davis, of the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, told the Agricultural and Food Section that in eight or ten years this country would, in his opinion, be able to produce all the potash she required. The new sources would be the by-products of cement works and blast furnaces, natural deposits and to some extent the kelp beds of the Pacific, from which valuable products are now being obtained in sufficient quantity to justify the belief that potash can be obtained cheaply as a by-product. He estimates that the country produced 50,000 tons in 1918, as compared with the pre-war consumption of 250,000 tons. He predicted that in the next year the deposits of Alsace-Lorraine would contribute 100,000 tons to the American needs.

News of the Courts

F. E. Atteaux & Co. have sued Hensey & Co. in the Supreme Court for \$48,942, alleged loss on sales of logwood which was rejected on the ground that it was not equal to sample. F. E. Atteaux & Co. acted as selling agents for the Consumers Dyewood Products Corporation, of Mobile, Ala. Hensey & Co. make a counter claim for \$71,592 for losses caused by the rejection of shipments of logwood by the company's customers in France.

The John Kollin Co. has brought suit against the Nitrates Agencies Co., through A. Stedman Jameson, for breach of contract for dyes, claiming \$2,872 paid on account, and \$3,600 for shipping costs. The dyes were rejected by customers at Arequipa, Peru, as not up to samples. The Nitrates company, through Harold J. Roig, makes general denial.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filed by Samuel Landau and Miles E. Landau, individually and as co-partners, doing business as Landau Brothers, 1563 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., shows liabilities of \$16,800 and assets of \$100. Principal claims: Henry Klein & Co., \$912; Lehn & Fink, \$310; Scheffelin & Co., \$840. Max Lippman, 233 Broadway, is the attorney.

The Harper, Marshall, Thompson Co., Inc., is suing Mitsui & Co., Ltd., for \$135,192 for delaying shipment of soda ash consigned to Yokohama, Japan. Mitsui & Co. say the embargo on the delivery was placed by the shipping agents in America owing to unpaid freight charges.

A condemnation suit against the J. C. Merrell Drug Company of St. Louis has been begun by the United States District Attorney at St. Louis, to recover medicines alleged to be improperly labeled. The medicine was shipped by the Nashville Medicine Co., of Nashville, Tenn.

The Carex Company, Inc., has made application for an injunction to restrain Louis Hertz, former secretary of the company, from engaging in business on his own account, and to prevent him from making use of a list of the Carex Company's customers.

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation is suing the Clinchfield Products Corporation for \$660,000 damages for non-delivery of chemicals, including barium chloride and sodium sulphide.

Hans Hohner has begun suit in the United States District Court to recover 1,261 shares of stock in J. C. Brundt & Sons, seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

Henry Nordlinger & Co. are suing Alexander H. Berg for failure to deliver castor seed from Colombia, South America.

John C. Wiarda & Co. have sued the Schell Chemical Co., Inc., for \$11,732 on account of refusal to accept deliveries of soda ash according to contract.

Schmoll Fils & Co. are suing the Liberman Export Co., Inc., for \$28,000 over a contract for quebracho extract.

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation has sued the Marell Chemical Co., Brooklyn, for \$3,750 for goods delivered.

MENTHOL AND PEPPERMINT OIL OUTPUT

New York Firm Receives Information That the Coming Crop has been Damaged by Bad Weather—Estimates of Total Production and Holdings

Germany, before the war, consumed fifty per cent of the entire exportable stock of Japanese menthol and peppermint oil, according to an authority in the New York market. With the beginning of hostilities between Germany and Japan this market was, of course, entirely cut off, with the result that the Japanese farmers found themselves over-produced. Because of this, prices were too low in comparison with other agricultural products, thus discouraging the Japanese farmers in its production. In consequence, they gave only one-half the normal acreage of former years to the production of menthol and peppermint oil.

In March, 1919, after the manufacture of the 1918 crop of menthol and peppermint oil, the following stocks were available for export, as well as for home consumption in Japan. The figures given are combined for menthol and peppermint oil: Suzuki held 150,000 lbs.; Yazawa held 200,000 lbs.; Kobayashi held 130,000 lbs., and others held 150,000 lbs. This makes a total of 630,000 lbs. held in March, 1919.

It is in March that the farmers can figure the coming season's holdings. That is, the 1919 crop, according to the number of plants, was estimated at about 580,000 lbs., combined oil and crystal. This expected crop was decreased 30 per cent by bad weather, according to cable information recently received by the importer quoted above.

The average yearly yield of menthol crystal and oil, in normal years, had been about 1,000,000 lbs. In the manufacture of the crop 50 per cent is given to menthol crystal and 50 per cent to peppermint oil, so that the above figures, taking the menthol situation alone, should be divided by 2. The importer continued:

"Now the outlook for the present indicates that up to January of 1921, which includes both the manufacture of the 1918 and 1919 crops, Japan will have to supply the entire world's needs with the 630,000 lbs., the manufacture of March, 1919, plus the new crop of 408,000 lbs., which will be manufactured next year up to March, 1920, making a total of 1,038,000 lbs. of menthol crystal and peppermint oil, to be distributed over the two-year period.

"Our recent cable tells us that there is about 300,000 lbs. of peppermint oil and crystal combined, left in Japan, which will have to serve the market until the new production comes in March of next year.

"With the signing of peace, Germany now re-enters the field as a heavy consumer of menthol, and it is apparent that this factor will result in the inability of Japan to supply the world's demands."

A slight increase in the number of commercial failures is shown for August, as compared with July figures, according to compilations made by both R. G. Dun & Co. and by Bradstreet's. This was the first time that an increase has been shown over the preceding month since January.

The eighth annual Safety Congress will be held at Cleveland, October 1 to 4. The Chemical Section meets on Thursday, October 2. Dangers in the manufacture of dyes, lead poisoning and supervision of plants from the viewpoint of accidents and occupational diseases will be discussed.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	10 1/4	Grasselli, pf.	100	103
Air Reduction	58	59	Hercules Powder	210	220
*Am. Ag. Ch.	96	97 1/2	Hercules, Powd., pf.	108	110
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	97	98	Hk. Elec., pf.	65	75
Am. Chem. Prod.	1	1 1/4	Hk. Elec., pf.	65	75
Am. Chicle	90	95	Heyden Chem.	8 1/2	9
*Am. Chicle, pf.	80	85	*Int. Agricul.	26 1/2	27
*Am. Cot. Oil.	55	56	*Int. Agricul., pf.	82	84
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	91	93	*Int. Nickel	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am. Cyan.	43	50	*Int. Nickel, pf.	92 1/2	93 1/2
Am. Cyan., pf.	59	65	*Int. Salt	56	60
*Am. Druggists S.	11 1/2	11 3/4	K. Solvay	100	120
Amer. Glue	40	45	*Mathieson Alk.	31	34
Amer. Glue, pf.	65	70	Merrimac	93	96
*Am. Linseed	73 1/2	74 1/2	Mutual Co.	150	150
*Am. Linseed, pf.	96	97	Nat. A. & C.	46 1/2	47
*Am. Malt	56	57 1/2	N't A. & C., pf.	85	87
Amer. Zinc	22 1/2	23 1/2	National Lead	78	80
Atlas, pf.	59 1/2	61	National Lead, pf.	103 1/2	110
Atlas Powder	140	145	N. J. Zinc	240	245
Atlas Powd., pf.	90	92	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Barrett Co.	128	130	Parke, Davis & Co.	115 1/2	116
*Barrett Co., pf.	112	113	Penn. Salt	81	85
British Am. Chem.	8	8 1/2	Procter & Gamble	676	695
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Rollin Ch.	50	60
By. Prod. Co.	115	122	Rol. Ch.	80	90
Carborundum	135 1/2	135 3/4	Royal Baking Po.	142	150
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	96 1/2	98
Casim Co.	40	45	Semet S.	175	185
Celluloid, pf.	135	145	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Corn Products	81 1/2	82	Solv. Proc.	200	275
Corn Products, pf.	106 1/2	108	Stand. Ch.	125	134
Davison Chem.	32	32 1/2	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	13 1/2	13 1/2
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65 1/2	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
Dow Chem.	175	200	Union Carbide	82	83
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Union Sulphur	150	152
Du Pont	310	315	*Un. Drug	150	152
Du Pont, deb., pf.	90	93	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	52	53
Du Pont, C., pf.	8	10	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	148	152
Fed. Chem.	85	95	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Fed. Ch., pf.	95	100	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
Freeport, Tex., Sul.	50 1/2	50 1/2	U. S. Gypsum	127	127
Freeport, Tex. Sul., pf.	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	126 1/2	127
*Gen. Chem.	180	180	U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	103	105
*Gen. Chem., pf.	103	105	Va.-Car. Chem.	81 1/2	83
Grasselli	170	170	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	114	115

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.....	98 1/2	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.....	100	101
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.....	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932.....	83	85
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.....	96	97
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924.....	102 1/2	105

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Public offering is being made of such of the issue of \$9,866,100 Procter & Gamble Co. six per cent preferred stock as is not taken up by the holders of rights on or before September 15. The underwriters are the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Company and Dominick & Dominick, who have associated with them a group of Ohio dealers. The purpose of the issue is to furnish additional working capital for plants under construction and contemplated.

The American Cyanamid Co. reports for the year ended June 30, 1919, total sales of \$6,205,385; gross profits after cost of sales \$2,046,681; net profits on sales \$1,573,041; total income \$1,798,129; net income after interest and reserve \$1,098,751. The balance sheet of June 30, 1919, shows cash in banks and on hand of \$408,807; notes and accounts receivable \$180,478; notes payable \$7,400; accounts payable \$300,560; surplus \$1,723,529, and total assets and liabilities \$18,591,787.

The regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stocks have been declared by the Grasselli Chemical Company and in addition one-half of 1 per cent extra on common stock. All three dividends are payable September 20.

J. S. Bache & Co. announce that S. M. Schatskin and V. Vivaudou have acquired the United Drug Company interest representing control of V. Vivaudou, Inc., manufacturers of perfumes, face powders, talcum powders and other toilet articles. A new company, having 500,000 shares, no par value, has been incorporated, with V. Vivaudou, as president. An underwriting syndicate, headed by J. S. Bache & Co. and S. M. Schatskin, has been formed, and it is anticipated that a public offering of 250,000 shares will be made soon. Mr. Schatskin is connected with Burns Bros., coal dealers.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. Wednesday afternoon the retiring board of directors were reelected and the annual report for the year ended May 31, 1919, was presented and accepted. The report was issued for publication July 28. At the organization meeting of directors of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. all officers of the company were reelected to serve until Sept. 6, 1920.

New Incorporations

Graphol Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$7,500,000. To mine and finish graphite. M. C. Kelly, J. D. Frock, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.

W. J. Wayte, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$300,000. Chemical engineering. D. J. Lewis, Jr., E. P. Meeker, W. J. Wayte, No. 1 Liberty street, New York.

The Capital Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$15,000. M. and R. Garstein, H. Gitelman, 301 East 50th street.

R. W. Sayer, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$75,000. To manufacture drugs and chemicals. Fred K. Hogle, Ann V. Lyon, Robert W. Sayer, 105 West 69th street, New York.

Nacto Cleaner Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$200,000. To make carbon remover and chemicals. L. F. Reynolds, R. E. Maloney, F. A. Reilly, 354 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.

Darlino Company, Ft. Wayne, Ind., capital \$50,000. To manufacture proprietary medicines and toilet preparations. Winfield H. Finke, Burr B. Johnston, Dr. Herman O. Hawley, Ft. Wayne.

Ormont Drug and Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$250,000. Peter Diamond, Nathan Finkelstein, Barnett Miller, 870 Third avenue, New York.

Quinn Drug Company, Inc., Watertown, N. Y., capital \$30,000. Samuel T. Quinn, Abraham J. Boulet, Francis J. Shean, 710 Washington street, Watertown.

Driscoll Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. Food products, chemicals and toilet preparations. H. V. Stran, T. F. Moore, D. E. Driscoll, 34 Morningside avenue, New York.

Oselda Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. To manufacture chemicals, oils, paints, soaps, candles. Charles J. Tobin, Henry A. Cohen, Edgar D. Cantwell, 441 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y. East Aurora Vegetable Oil Refineries, Inc., East Aurora, N. Y., capital \$100,000. M. S. Frye, F. M. Scott, C. R. Cotton, East Aurora.

Lacquer Bike Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. A. W. Britton, W. R. Randall, Philip L. Neisser, all of New York.

Textan Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$30,000. C. Loewenthal, B. Gordon, I. Dubinbaum, 901 East 172nd street, New York.

G. Weiss Sons, Inc., Brooklyn N. Y. capital \$5,000. Tallow and grease, perfumery and scouring products. L. S. and E. Weiss, W. A. Marden, 165 Broadway, New York.

Magic Remedy Co., New York, capital \$100,000. Chemists. J. R. Butler E. K. Butler, R. E. Hesson, all of Louisville, Ky. Chemical Mfg. Co., Dover, Del., capital \$250,000. Fertilizer of all kinds. T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

Manhattan Drug and Sundry House, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. A. and R. Goldstone, B. Dizik, 1663 Third ave., New York.

Goldine Mfg. Co., Albany, N. Y., capital \$150,000. Proprietary medicines. E. H. and S. Shawn, A. J. Bearup, Albany.

Fermogas Corporation of New York, Manhattan, capital \$250,000. Chemicals, dyes, and paints. R. V. W. Vandervoort, F. H. Buthehorn, C. B. McBride, 1144 East Third street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Coca Cola Co., Dover, Del., capital \$60,000,000. T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, H. E. Knox, local incorporators for trust company, Wilmington, Del.

Dilator Syringe Foreign Rights Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. A. W. Britton, Philip L. Neiser, W. B. Randall, all of New York.

Authorization—Newbert Color Co. of Massachusetts, capital \$100,000. Representative, W. P. Valentine, 233 Broadway, New York.

Austin, Nichols & Co., Virginia, drugs and medicines, capital \$15,700,000. Representative, T. W. Balfe, North Third street and Kent avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dissolution—Austin, Nichols & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

United Drug Company has called all outstanding Nipe Bay Co. 1st mortgage 5% bonds due May 1, 1920. Lee, Higginson & Co., will pay 102 1/2 for bonds redeemable before Nov. 1, and 102 1/2 after Nov. 1, on which date interest ceases. The company in the first six months of the year earned for the common stock, after allowing for charges and taxes, \$9.90 a share. In the corresponding period last year the company earned \$7.38 a share on the common. Net sales for the first half of the year amounted to \$27,895,970, an increase of \$5,512,545, compared with 1918.

For the year ended June 30 last the American Agricultural Chemical Company reported a surplus after Federal taxes, charges and preferred dividends, of \$2,498,773, equivalent to \$7.89 a share on the \$31,655,200 common stock, compared with \$35 a share earned in the preceding year on \$18,430,900 outstanding. The increase in the common stock capitalization was due to the sale during the year of 94,844 shares at par and debenture bonds converted into common stock to the extent of 37,399 shares. Manufacturing profits last year were \$8,035,854, contrasted with \$11,079,956 the preceding year. The surplus available for dividends was \$4,158,670, a decrease of \$3,952,348. Peter B. Bradley, president, stated in the report that the company suffered many adverse conditions during the period of readjustment brought about by the ending of the war.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 26. Crude Drugs, Pages 27-28; Essential Oils, Page 29.

SCARCITY OF BOTANICALS ACUTE

Prices Firm and Tending Upward—Settlement of Strike Enables Factories to Run Full Time—Tartaric Acid and Phenolphthalein Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 2c lb.	Epsom Salt, 25c cwt.
Areca Nuts, Pd., 2c lb.	Formaldehyde, 3c lb.
Bayberry Bark, 2c lb.	Fish Berries, 10c lb.
Buckthorn Bark, 10c lb.	Golden Seal, 25c lb.
Camphor, Jap., 30c lb.	Grindelia Robusta, 3c lb.
Cod Liver Oil, 85 bbl.	Henna Leaves, 5c lb.
Colocynth Pulp, 5c lb.	Hexamethylene, 5c lb.
Culver's Root, 1c lb.	Saffron, Span., \$1.50 lb.
Elm Bark, Sel., 2c lb.	

Declined

Acid Citric, 3c lb.	Nux Vomica, Pd., 1c lb.
Acid Tartaric, 7c lb.	Phenolphthalein, 15c lb.
Belladonna Lvs., 5c lb.	Rhubarb Root, 20c lb.
Caraway Seed, Dutch, 3½c lb.	Sodium Benzoate, 5c lb.
African, 3c lb.	Sugar of Milk, 2c lb.
Licorice Mast, 2c lb.	Squill Root, 2c lb.
Manna, Lg. Flk., 5c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	\$45	\$45	\$40	\$75
Calomel	1.76	1.76	1.76	2.00
Camphor, Jap. ref.	3.20	3.00	2.85	1.75
Glycerin .....	.20½	.20½	.20½	.60
Menthol	7.85	7.85	7.75	5.75
Opium, Gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	21.50
Quinine Sulphate .....	.80	.80	.80	.90
Cantharides, Russ.	3.50	3.50	3.25	4.00
Ergot, Spanish	4.00	4.00	3.75	1.75
Buchu, Short	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.40
Ipecac, Cartagena	2.70	2.70	2.70	4.25
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.75	1.85	1.85	.65
Cloves, Zanzibar .....	.40	.40	.38	.47

Little or no change has been noted in the drug and fine chemical situation during the week. Trading has been active, and about the usual number of price revisions has been reported. The scarcity of many domestic botanical drugs is becoming more acute along certain lines and is very likely to be responsible for some interesting developments in the near future. With the exception of citric and tartaric acids, the fine chemicals have been characterized by firmness and a tendency upward.

The strike, which handicapped several of the large drug houses here last week, has been settled, and the factories are again running on full schedule. The temporary tie-up, however, resulted in the firms running behind in some products, particularly powdered crude drugs, owing to no milling being done for several days.

Fine Chemicals

Reductions in tartaric acid and phenolphthalein were made by producers this week. Citric acid is lower and easy. Epsom salt, formaldehyde, camphor, acetanilid and mercury are firmer.

Acid, Citric—Quotations are being made at concessions by second hand sellers just as soon as a price level seems to have become established. The market has taken on a pronounced softness due primarily to the falling off in demand. A rumor was current a day or so ago that producers in Sicily were anticipating limiting shipments and had boosted the price. This does not seem to be borne out by quotations in New York where \$1.05 can be done for spot goods with

\$1.08 as an outside figure. For near-by delivery 93c@95c is quoted.

Acid, Tartaric—Manufacturers have cut prices sharply to bring their quotations well under second hand figures now being named here. For powdered and crystals 79½c a pound is named by producers while second hands are quoting at about 81½c@82c per pound. Demand has fallen off, and selling competition is very keen.

Acetanilid—The present tight position of aniline oil is reflected in the advance which manufacturers have made in acetanilid. There are several inquiries around the market for forty or fifty thousand pounds of aniline oil but no goods on the spot to take care of them. For U.S.P. acetanilid in 200-pound barrels, makers are charging 41c a pound. One-pound cartons are named at 45c each.

Camphor—The tightness of the camphor situation has changed but little, American refiners naming \$3.05 a pound still without any great quantity of goods to offer. For Japanese slabs from \$3.20 to \$3.25 a pound is being asked. Tablets are available in limited lots at any figure between \$3.15 and \$3.50 a pound, according to seller. Monobromated camphor is quiet and firm at the recent advance, manufacturers naming \$4.25@ \$4.30 a pound.

Formaldehyde—Owing to the firmer position of wood alcohol and the reduced stocks on hand, makers of formaldehyde have strengthened their ideas as to price. Quotations are now heard at 22c@22½c a pound for the U.S.P. strength solution.

Epsom Salt—The display of greater interest from the trade and a somewhat more brisk demand has been effective in sending the price of magnesium sulphate higher. For the U.S.P. \$2.50@ \$2.75 per hundredweight is quoted while the technical is named at \$2.25.

Mercury—The industry is marking time, awaiting developments. Importations are the big factors in determining the future market. For spot metal in flasks \$95 is still named by representatives of the American mines. Buyers and sellers both are holding off, with many doubts as to exactly where they stand in the present muddle.

Menthol—See page 17 under Aromatic Chemicals for report on this item.

Opium—Importations continue in good volume and with little interest being displayed by buyers, the market on the spot is very dull. Quotations are unchanged with business passing all the way from \$7.00 to \$8.00 a pound for the gum, according to seller and quantity. Powdered is named at \$9.50 a pound and granulated at \$10.00.

Phenolphthalein—Manufacturers have cut prices for this product to \$1.75 a pound, owing principally to keen selling competition and a sharp break which the past month has seen in phthalic anhydride.

Sodium Benzoate—There has been a slight easing off in this salt during the week. Prices are somewhat heard at \$2.50 for drum material f. a. s.

Crude Drugs

A growing scarcity of many American botanical drugs is perhaps the most interesting feature of the present crude drug market. Collecting is going on in a half-hearted way, and as stocks are shipped to

consuming channels, remaining supplies are becoming small and prices advancing.

Buckthorn bark and Spanish saffron are sharply higher. Golden seal, henna, fish berries, bayberry bark, elm bark and culvers root are stronger. One factor is quoting rhubarb root sharply lower than the other holders in this market. Large flake manna, powdered nux vomica and squill root are easier. Yerba santa is attracting attention, the price having jumped sharply upward last week on brisk demand without supplies, while this week a new arrival here has eased the price off again. Caraway seeds are lower.

Belladonna—The leaves are easier on bigger stocks here at 30c per pound. For the root, according to test, 50c@65c a pound is named.

Buchu—There are a few bales of long leaves on the market here now at \$2.25@\$2.50 a pound. For the short, prices are unchanged at \$2.10@\$2.15.

Buckthorn Bark—Such goods as are available are held by one strong factor. The inquiry is brisk and the price higher at 60c a pound inside. This probably will not hold for any length of time.

Caraway Seed—Increased arrivals of both Dutch and African caraway seed have eased off the prices for these items. For the former 17c@18c can be done, while the African is named at 18c@19c a pound.

Elm Bark—Prices are higher on scarcity at 25c@27c for selected bark.

Fish Berries—Although there are several shipments en route for this market, a temporary scarcity has jumped the price up to 65c@70c a pound.

Golden Seal—A good demand and small stocks have added further strength to the position of this item. For whole \$5.65@\$6.00 is named while for powdered \$6.25@\$6.75 a pound is quoted.

Henna Leaves—The scarcity of the leaves continues, and prices keep mounting higher. For spot goods in limited lots, 60c@65c a pound is quoted.

Manna—Large flake manna can be bought slightly cheaper at 85c a pound.

Nux Vomica—The powdered material is slightly lower at 11c@12c a pound.

Rhubarb Root—One factor is quoting \$1.65 a pound while others are naming up to \$1.90 and refusing to shade this figure, preferring to wait until the low man is sold out.

Saffron—Genuine Spanish saffron has been advanced sharply on limited condition of stocks here. For spot stuff \$15.00 a pound is named.

Yerba Santa—This product is in active demand just at present. Last week a temporary shortage of stocks shot the price up to 25c@28c, but a renewal of supplies has eased the price off and holders are naming 15c@20c at present.

Lederle Laboratories has changed its name to Pease Laboratories, Inc.

Large opium dealers in the Saloniki district predict a reduction in the opium crop of this year on account of the heavy rains which fell during May and because of the shortage of labor and animals to assist in the planting. Much of the opium area was devastated by war and the returning civilians had no means for preparing the ground and sowing the crops. The estimated yield for the entire region which includes southern Serbia and Bulgarian Macedonia, is 101,700 pounds, including 5,700 pounds from Greek Macedonia, 90,000 pounds from Serbian Macedonia and 6,000 pounds from Bulgarian Macedonia.

FIVE ARRESTS IN OPIUM PLOT

Samson Rosenblatt, Samuel Kossin, Thomas A. Shaw and Two French Canadians Under Heavy Bail—Attempt Made to Withdraw Opium Shipped for Export by Bribing Express Company's Clerk

Samson Rosenblatt, dealer in drugs and chemicals, 89 Fulton Street, who was a prominent factor in the saccharin market recently; Samuel Kossin, an assistant in Rosenblatt's office; Thomas A. Shaw, of Minneapolis, and Joseph Beaulieu and Henry Marchessault, French Canadians, were arrested on Thursday, September 4, charged with violating the Harrison anti-narcotic act. Rosenblatt was held by United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock in \$7,500 bail, and Kossin in \$2,500, which they furnished, and both men were released pending a hearing on September 11. Shaw and the French Canadians were held in bail of \$20,000 each, which they were unable to furnish. They were locked up in the Tombs. Shaw had \$3,700 cash, train tickets for himself and another man for Chicago and berth accommodations. He carried a revolver, but did not attempt to use it. Marchessault had \$12,000 in cash, and Beaulieu \$4,000. Their records are unknown to the police as yet.

Agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau made the arrests on information furnished by a clerk employed by the American Railway Express Company. The arrested men are said to have sent two packing cases containing about \$50,000 worth of granulated opium and cocaine to the express office for shipment to Winnipeg, Canada, and then attempted to withdraw the shipment with the connivance of a clerk, retaining the receipt which indicated a legitimate shipment for export, to which the Harrison law restrictions do not apply. The clerk, who was to receive \$500, reported the case to Col. Daniel L. Porter, supervising internal revenue agent, who instructed him to accept the money and proceed with the negotiations.

Agent Ralph H. Oyler arrested Beaulieu and Marchessault as they were placing the two cases in a taxicab at South and Fulton Streets. They are alleged to have obtained the two cases from the express company's office in Fulton Street after paying the clerk \$500.

Oyler then went to the Hotel Belmont, where he arrested Shaw, who, it is said, was to meet the Canadians at the Brooklyn Bridge, where he was to take the cases. Rosenblatt and Kossin were arrested in the former's office.

GUADELOUPE VANILLA CROP FOR AMERICA

Consular advices from Guadeloupe say of vanilla: "The entire vanilla crop (45,000 pounds) has been shipped to America, it is stated, with the exception of one lot of 5,000 pounds, which has been prepared after the Mexican style. The preparer states it is difficult for the eye to detect in what respects his vanilla differs from the Mexican and that he recently sold some of it at \$3.50 per pound to a wholesale house in New York City. His claim is that Guadeloupe vanilla was grown from imported Mexican vanilla vines, that climatic conditions here do not differ much from those of Mexico, and that his preparation, being Mexican, certainly should sell at Mexican prices. It will take time, however, to establish such a market. This preparer will send a consignment of his Mexican preparation to France in August. The prospects for a good vanilla crop for 1919 are excellent, with promise of 50 per cent more than in 1918."

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 29

HIGHER PRICES FOR PEPPERMINT OIL

Demand is Brisk Owing to Light Offerings—Menthol Tending Upward, Holders not Being Inclined to Sell at Present Prices—Lemon Oil Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Almond, bitter, 25c lb.	Oil Lemongrass, 25c lb.
Oil Geranium, Bourbon, \$1 lb.	Oil Peppermint, 75c lb.
Oil Linaloe, 50c lb.	Oil Sassafras, Natur., 10c lb.
	Vanillin, 2c oz.

Declined

Oil Bergamot, 10c lb.	Oil Lemon, 10c lb.
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Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.80
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.46	.46	.46	.57
Oil Cloves	2.90	2.90	2.70	3.25
Oil Lavender Flowers.....	8.25	8.25	7.25	5.65
Oil Lemon	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.30
Oil Peppermint	7.25	6.50	6.50	5.30
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.....	11.00	11.00	10.75	13.55
Oil Sassafras, Artif.....	.57	.57	.53	.41
Benzaldehyde, F. F. C.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	5.40
Coumarin	7.00	7.00	7.00	33.00
Eucalyptol	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.40
Methyl Salicylate .....	.55	.55	.50	.90
Vanillin .....	.78	.76	.67	.88
Thymol	6.00	6.00	6.25	13.25
Menthol	7.85	7.85	7.75	5.75

There has been a rather quiet tone to the essential oil market since the beginning of the week, although the marked undercurrent of strength and firmness in quoted prices is still noted. There have been fewer price changes than the average during the past week, the general level of quotations remaining steady with little or no trend in either direction. The volume of business reported to be passing is of a more or less routine character.

The labor situation all over the country has taken on a brighter aspect, and conditions evidently show a more favorable inclination to return toward normal. The strike mania, although still in evidence in some quarters, seems to be on the wane, and as labor unrest quiets down a general improvement is looked for. A resumption of production at full capacity in the near future is the hope of business men everywhere.

Peppermint oil has shown further strength since the beginning of the week. Offerings on the spot are light with a somewhat brisker demand, prices moving upward again as a consequence. Oil of cloves is firm and in good demand at the advance noted in the last report. Oils of cedar leaf, sassafras, bay and lavender flowers held strong on the scarcity of spot goods. Lemon oil has eased off slightly on a reduced demand. Oil of bergamot remains in a soft, dull position with the price showing easier tendencies. Oil of bitter almonds has shown a firmer condition. Vanillin is strong at the advance of last week with a brisk demand. Menthol tends upward with holders not over-anxious to sell with the outlook for prices higher.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—The sweet true oil is scarce and the price strong at \$1.00@1.10. For bitter oil, U.S.P., \$9.25 @ \$9.50 a pound is about the range of the present market, while the free from prussic acid oil is higher at \$9.50 @ \$9.75. Artificial bitter oil (benzaldehyde) is

quoted at \$1.25 @ \$1.30 a pound for the U.S.P. and \$1.50 for the free from chlorine. Peach kernel is unchanged at 40c @ 45c according to quantity.

Oil Anise—No change is noted in this item. Supplies are small, and prices are firm at \$1.60 @ \$1.70 a pound.

Oil Bay—There continues a good inquiry with stocks in limited supply and price very firmly maintained at the recent advance. Quotations are being made by holders at \$3.75 @ \$4.00 a pound.

Oil Bergamot—This product does not seem to be receiving a great deal of attention from either sellers or buyers. The price is easier at \$4.75 @ \$4.90 a pound on the spot.

Oil of Bois de Rose—No change is noted in this item with stocks very scarce and price quoted nominally at \$8.50 @ \$9.00 a pound.

Oil Caraway—For the rectified oil \$6.75 a pound is inside and firm with some holders asking up to \$7.00. Supplies are small and inquiry good.

Oil Cassia—There is a steady demand for oil of casia with prices maintained firmly at \$2.20 @ \$2.25 a pound for the technical oil. The lead free is quoted without change at \$2.30 @ \$2.40 a pound and the U.S.P. at \$2.70 @ \$2.80.

Oil Cedar Leaf—No improvement in stocks is noted, and dealers here are not very successful in getting new supplies from the country. Prices are firm without change at \$2.10 @ \$2.25 a pound.

Oil Cedar Wood—A firm condition still exists with prices strong and demand good. Quotations are made at 22c with holders asking up to 24c a pound in some cases.

Oil Citronella—There is a shipment of Java oil expected for arrival which is being named at 70c @ 75c. Spot stuff is being held at 85c a pound, with little available. Ceylon oil is quoted without change in drums at 45c @ 46c a pound.

Oil Cloves—There is a brisk demand for clove oil with stocks on the spot in limited quantities. The inside price for oil in tins seems to be \$2.90 a pound with a figure up to \$3.00 being named. For lesser quantities in bottles \$3.00 @ \$3.05 a pound is quoted. The spice is very strong, and the tendency of prices is evidently upward.

Oil Coriander—Supplies of coriander seem to have been cleaned out here. A nominal figure of \$65 a pound is still quoted, however.

Oil Geranium, Bourbon—Scarcity and an outlook for very meagre supplies to come are responsible for a sharp jump in the price of this item. Holders are now naming \$9.00 @ \$9.25 a pound.

Oil Juniper Berries—No change in the situation has been noted. Prices are easy in a quiet market at \$6.25 @ \$6.50 a pound for rectified oil. Twice rectified is quoted at \$7.50 @ \$8.00.

Oil Lavender Flowers—This item is in small supply on the spot, and goods in primary markets for shipment are limited. Prices are very firm at the advance previously noted, U. S. P. being quoted at \$8.25 @ \$8.50 a pound.

Oil Lemon—The market for oil of lemon has remained more or less quiet during the week with de-

mand routine and slightly easier. Prices are off slightly as compared with the quotations named last week. For spot oil \$1.10 a pound can be done, but this is an inside figure with some holders asking \$1.15 and even up to \$1.20 a pound.

Oil Lemongrass—The native oil is very scarce, and prices are firm at \$1.90@\$2.00 a pound, the latter figure being asked in most cases where the goods are obtainable.

Oil Linaloe—Prices are higher on the strength of a heavy consuming demand from all quarters. Supplies have been cut down considerably. Quotations are being made at \$6.50@\$7.00 a pound.

Oil Mustard—According to quantity, the artificial oil is named at \$11.50@\$12.00 a pound. Demand is good.

Oil Orange—An importation of 116 cases of West Indian oil was noted during the week. Bitter oil is quoted at \$2.25@\$2.30. For sweet oil \$2.25@\$2.30 a pound is named for West Indian and \$3.00@\$3.10 for Sicilian.

Oil Peppermint—The price has been moved up to \$7.25 a pound inside by all holders, due undoubtedly to speculative manipulation by producers rather than to the condition of supply and demand. The crop of peppermint herb has been very large and the production of oil heavy. The producers have the situation well in hand and are limiting their offerings and maintaining the price at present levels. The slightest livening of the demand here seems to be taken as a pretext by holders for jacking up the price another notch. Buyers, knowing the size of the crop, are holding off except for immediate needs. U. S. P. redistilled oil is quoted at \$7.50@\$8.00.

Oil Sandalwood—Demand is good, and prices are unchanged at former levels. For the East Indian oil \$10.75 is inside with quotations heard up to \$11.00 a pound.

Oil Sassafras—One holder has advanced the price of the natural oil to \$2.00 a pound. The artificial oil situation has quieted down somewhat with quotations ranging from 55c@60c a pound. Supplies of both are in limited supply.

Vanilla Beans—For Mexican beans, according to quality, \$4.50@\$5.50 a pound is being named by holders on the spot. The outlook is reported to show a slight improvement for better supplies. Tahiti beans, if holders can be located, are quoted at \$2.75@\$3.00. Bourbon are named at \$3.00@\$3.25 without change.

Tonka Beans—Angostura beans are still scarce at \$1.75 a pound. Surinam are quoted at \$1.00@\$1.10 a pound and Para at \$1.15@\$1.25 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Menthol—The situation shows no change outside of the facts noted last week. Prices quoted for import here by Japanese name a figure which will make the cost, laid down in New York, about \$10 per pound. On the spot sellers are not at all anxious to sell at prevailing prices. There is, however, business passing at \$7.85 in some cases with others asking up to \$8.00 a pound. The expectant heavy demand from Germany, and consequent advances in the price which this would cause, have induced holders here to keep their goods until this business materializes.

Vanillin—This item is very firm at the recent advance. Manufacturers are quoting at 75c per ounce while second hand holders are asking from this level up to 80c. Demand continues brisk from consuming interests.

ADULTERATION OF STAR ANISE OIL

British Government Analyst at Hongkong Explains that only Ten Per Cent of the Cases are Analyzed—Steps Taken to Have all Shipments Made Under Government Seals

The export of anise and cassia oils from Hongkong is supposed to be under British Government control, but it is reported from London that quantities of adulterated star anise oil have recently been received in England in spite of the tests made by firms to avoid trouble with Chinese dealers from whom the goods are bought. A new adulterant is being used, according to the London "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record." The Hongkong analyst was questioned regarding the protection against adulteration and explained that pure and adulterated oils might be received in the same consignment owing to the method employed in sampling the shipments. The system is to open ten per cent of the cases and analyze the mixed samples drawn from the containers. The chances of detecting adulterated oil by this means are remote. The method of sampling is to be improved, and, with increased vigilance, it is believed that the shipments of adulterated oil can be stopped.

It is believed in the trade, however, that the only way to completely shut out adulterated oils is for importers to carefully sample all cases which do not bear the Government seals. Otherwise, the only hope is to induce the Government to examine and analyze all shipments at Hongkong under the direction of the Government Laboratory. The British Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong will take the matter up at that end. It is understood that the Government Laboratory is fully equipped to do the work thoroughly, and the shipments should be made under certificate and not in the haphazard manner which has apparently opened the way for frauds that have caused serious losses in the essential oil trade.

FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS MEET

The Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials held a convention in New York during the week beginning Sept. 8, which was attended by leading authorities in the dairy, food and drug industries in addition to the national and State officials who enforce the laws. Papers were read on "Lessons Taught by Court Decisions Relative to the Enforcement of the Food and Drug Laws," by George L. Flanders, counsel of the Division of Agriculture, New York State; "Artificial Coloring in Foods," by James Sorenson, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Minnesota; "Federal Food and Drug Control," by W. G. Campbell, assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry; "Necessity for Legal Machinery for the Enforcement of Dairy, Food and Drug Laws," by F. L. Woodworth, Food and Drug Commissioner of Michigan; and on other topics of interest to manufacturers of drugs and to canners. Points in New York where the food supply is distributed were visited.

The price of tapioca has been advancing in both Singapore and Penang, Straits Settlements, as a result of large purchases, and no reduction is anticipated in the near future. The production of sago continues normal, but the demand has exceeded the supply, and prices have advanced with tapioca.

Owing to the increased demand from abroad, the price of starch in Japan, which has been selling around \$8.30 per picul of 133 1-3 pounds has advanced \$0.35 to \$0.40 per picul.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors, Page 30.

SULPHURIC ACID PRICES ADVANCE

Supplies Reported to Be Limited—Potash Carbonates Higher—Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Prices Unchanged—Bleaching Powder Going Up

Jobbers' Price Changes Advanced

Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg., \$2 ton
Sulphuric Acid, Oleum, \$5 ton
Sulphuric Acid, 60 deg., \$3 ton

Declined No Declines

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$14	\$14	\$12	\$19½
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	20.00	18.00	17.00	28.00
Bleaching Powder.....100 lbs.	2.25	2.00	2.00	3.75
Copper Sulphate.....100 lbs.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.28	.28	.28	.74½
Saltpeter, gran.....lb.	.13½	.13½	.13½	.27½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.30	3.30	3.00	4.30
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.26	.25	.22½	.45

The heavy chemical market is generally steady, and prices are firmly maintained by manufacturers and for the most part by second holders. Price changes are of minor importance, there being no downward revisions. Inquiry on all chemicals has been good, but actual business has been checked to a great extent by the difficulty of locating stocks for prompt delivery. Good business continues to be put through to the Far East and South American countries. From countries where the exchange question is a matter of importance to the importer, heavy inquiries have been coming through on various items for later delivery.

Producers of acids are being pushed on their deliveries and the market on muriatic and sulphuric is practically without spot supplies. Orders are booked for over the year on glacial, which is in strong request for both domestic and export delivery. Sulphate of copper is in fair request for home requirements, and large orders are being placed for later delivery. Bichromate of potash is in better request, and prices are stronger. White arsenic continues to be found in limited lots for prompt shipment, and deliveries are booked way ahead. Lump muriate is coming through in good quantities, but the buying holds the spot market limited. Sulphate of ammonia is only offered in small lots for prompt shipment, and producers are being pushed on export orders. Carbonates of potash are scarce and dearer. The chlorate has eased off a trifle. Bleaching powder is higher and steady. Caustic soda and soda ash are both holding at unchanged levels.

Acid, Acetic—Glacial continues in short supply for prompt delivery, and prices are holding stiff at \$13@ \$14 per hundred pounds, including barrels. In directions, quotations are named at slightly higher figures. Practically all the high tests are in good demand, and the movement among the lower tests is fairly active. Prices on the 28 p. c. material are \$3.50 per hundred, including containers.

Acid, Muriatic—The spot market is bare of any appreciable quantities of the 20-degree acid. The demand is exceptionally heavy, but business is being accepted for forward delivery only. It is anticipated that the supply will be somewhat easier in the near

future, but buyers will find that prices will still be strong, if not higher than those quoted at the present time. Quotations are \$1.75 for the 18-degree in carboys; \$2.00 for the 20-degree, and \$2.25 for the 22-degree material.

Acid, Sulphuric—Heavy buying pressure has occasioned a sharp advance on the available spot supplies. Manufacturers are heavily booked ahead, and the position of the entire market is firm. Prices are tending upward. Quotations heard at the close were \$15@ \$18 for the 60-degree material; \$20@ \$25 for the 66-degree, and oleum is quoted at \$25@ \$30. These prices are on tank car lots f. o. b. works.

Acid, Nitric—In directions, producers are without offerings, and the market as a whole is firmer. Prices are still named at 7½c for the 42-degree.

Alums—Prices on all alums have been well maintained at 4c for the ammonia lump; 4½c for the ground and 4¾c for the powdered.

Chrome Ammonia—This product continues in good call, with offerings firm at 15c@16c a pound. Potash lump is holding at 8c@8½c in the face of better buying interest, and the chrome potash is moving in good quantities at 17c@18c.

Aluminum Sulphate—Better buying was in evidence during the week, though checked to some extent by the small supplies available for prompt delivery. Quotations are strong at \$2.50 for the iron free material and from \$1.60@ \$1.90 for the commercial.

Aluminum Hydrate—The market has strengthened. While 14c and 7c can still be done respectively on the two grades, the current price is about 1c higher.

Aqua Ammonia—Buying interest is brisk, and good quantities are passing at 6¾c in carload lots.

Arsenic—Prices generally continue steady, and some good business was put through for both home and export delivery. The supply is not in keeping with the demand, and manufacturers are heavily booked. About 10c holds on the white.

Ammonia Sulphate—Very little material is available for prompt delivery, and producers are for the most part heavily booked ahead. The export call is heavy, and shipments are strong at \$4.75@ \$5.00 for material in double bags.

Ammonia Muriate—Good shipments are coming through from abroad on the lump material, and heavy buying is noted in the local market. About 25c is asked for the material in casks and from 27c@28c for less quantities. The supply at present is in limited quantities.

Barium Chloride—High grade material is in short supply, and producers are pushed for prompt shipments. Quotations range from \$80.00@ \$87.50, depending upon quantity and seller. Off grade material is being offered at a price considerably below these figures.

Bleaching Powder—Although the export buying has fallen off to some extent there is still good buying from South America. Producers' ideas of price are stronger, and in directions a \$2.25 figure is named on carload lots f. o. b. works. Shipments for export are heard at \$2.50 for drum material f. a. s.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Quotations on domestic deliveries are 10¼c@10½c per pound at works. The

sales are mostly confined to small lots. Fair quantities are passing overseas at slightly higher prices than quoted on domestic stocks.

Copper Sulphate—Export deliveries have not materialized to any large extent. The inquiry concerning future bookings is heavy, especially from France and Greece. Producers are pushing production in anticipation of heavy buying. Prices are holding at \$9.00, and no break is expected for some time.

Nickel Salts—From 14c@16c holds on the single and from 12c@13c for the double material. The market is strong, with buyers active.

Caustic Potash—Prices show a wide divergence. The spot quotation on the 88-92 material is 28c@29c per pound at works. Buying interest is strong both for export and domestic deliveries.

Bichromate of Potash—Only limited lots are being offered for prompt delivery, with prices close to 26c a pound. Buyers are active in the local market which is strong.

Carbonates of Potash—Spot offerings on the higher percentages are still very limited, and the market is tight. 80-85 p. c. material is held in one or two directions at 16½c a pound.

Chlorate of Potash—Although domestic buying is a shade easier, prices are unchanged at 19c@20c a pound.

Prussiates of Potash—Spot goods of the yellow variety are scarce, and offerings are restricted at 47c@50c a pound. Red is only in fair request at ranges from \$1.10@\$1.15 a pound.

Soda Ash—Buying interest is a trifle easier, especially for domestic shipment. Prices still hold strong at \$1.90 for f. a. s. shipments in barrels. Domestic goods are being booked close to \$2.00 in bags at works.

Caustic Soda—Domestic business is passing at \$3.25 @ \$3.50 per hundred, at works, depending upon the quantity, and in directions these figures are shaded on large lot business. Export sales are made at \$3.50 per hundred, less 5 per cent, f. a. s.

CHEMICAL WORKERS ACCEPT TERMS

Members of the Drug and Chemical Workers' Union, who have been out on strike, have for the most part accepted the proposition made by the companies and have returned to work. Lehn & Fink will not grant the 50-per-cent increase in wages, and the union will not be recognized. The new schedule of hours and payment for over-time and holidays has already been in effect for some time.

The employees of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works have voluntarily agreed to return to work, and the matter of wage increases will be treated individually. All the men will be taken back with the exception of five or six who are not considered desirable employees.

J. L. Hopkins & Co. say the labor disputes at their factory have been adjusted.

Shipment of 10,000 tons of potash from Germany to the United States, said to be the first since 1914, has been contracted for and ships provided for its transportation by Tarleton Winchester, an official here of the United States Shipping Board. The potash will be loaded at Hamburg and discharged at the ports of Norfolk, Savannah and Wilmington during October and November.

HEAVY CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPED IN ITALY DURING THE WAR PERIOD

An Output of \$35,000,000 Said to have been Doubled—Present Tariff Insufficient to Protect Manufacturers—Market for American Chemicals

Substantial evidence that the chemical productivity of Europe has kept pace with our own developments during the war period is found in the statistics of the Italian chemical industry—evidence that is the more impressive for this development in Italy is generally understood to be much less than in England, France, Holland, and Switzerland. Contrary to general expectation this Italian development has been very largely in the field of the industrial chemicals, especially in sulphuric and tannic acid, iron oxide, crude tartar, glycerin and calcium carbide.

Italian chemical industries in 1913 employed 12,500 workmen, used 56,000 horsepower, and manufactured products to the value of \$35,000,000. The principal chemicals produced were boric, hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids; caustic soda in solution; sulphates of ammonia and copper; calcium hypochlorite; white lead; nitrate of potassium; calcium carbide; calcium cyanamide; glycerin; corrosive sublimate; borax; hyperphosphates; and chemical fertilizers. Exports in 1913 amounted to about \$15,000,000, the principal items being boric, oleic, sulphuric, tartaric, and impure tannic acids, oxide of iron, corrosive sublimate, calcium carbide, citric acid, citrate of calcium, borax, tartar, glycerin, and perfumery.

Much progress was made during the war, and numerous small plants were established to manufacture chemicals which could no longer be obtained from abroad. If the present tariff is retained, many of these will find themselves unable to compete with foreign manufacturers in the Italian market, although for items such as calcium carbide the tariff is very high.

There is a plentiful supply of iron pyrites, and 710,000 tons of sulphuric acid were produced in 1913. A plant in Lombardy, established in 1914, has a capacity of nearly 5,000 tons of nitric acid per year. Of calcium cyanamide some 17,000 tons were manufactured in 1914, and it is thought by some Italians that the production of great quantities of this commodity may in time free Italy from dependence upon Chile. With the addition of sulphate of ammonia, already produced in Italy, calcium cyanamide can be used as a nitrogenous manure.

Before the war Italy retained for use within the country about \$20,000,000 worth of the chemicals and drugs of domestic manufacture and imported additional chemicals and drugs to the value of \$30,000,000 per year. Of the products imported, the following were not manufactured within the country, or, if so, only in small quantities, and it is in some of these that American manufacturers and exporters have an opportunity: Chlorides of lime, potash, and soda; chromates of the same; nitrates of all kinds; permanganates of potash and soda; sulphates of all kinds (except iron sulphate), particularly copper sulphate; bicarbonates; bisulphides and hypersulphides of potash and soda; silicates; bromine and bromides; iodine and iodides, acetates, particularly of lime; impure acetic acid; arsenic, carbolic, oxalic, sulphurous, and pure tannic acids; ammonia; caustic potash; impure caustic soda; oxides of lead, tin, and zinc; and nonalcoholic perfumery. Italy obtains chloride of potassium from Eritrea in considerable quantities. This product was formerly supplied by Germany. There is on hand only a small stock of many of the chemicals mentioned, and the prohibition of import by the Italian Government is all that prevents dealers laying in good stocks. Drugs are also very scarce and high priced, particularly those manufactured from coal-tar products.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 33 and 34.

ANILINE OIL AND SALT ADVANCED

**Strong Inquiry for Future Delivery—Improvement
in the Oil Causes Firmness in Paranitraniline—
Domestic Colors Active—Albumen Lower**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aniline Oil, 4c lb.
Aniline Salt, 3c lb.
Benzidine Base, 10c lb.

Declined

Cresylic Acid, 97-99 p.c., 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C.P. gal.	\$.25	\$.25	\$.25	\$.24
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.06	.06	.06	.09
Phenol lb.	.14	.14	.14	.44
Xylol, pure gal.	.40	.40	.40	.45
Toluol, pure gal.	.26	.26	.24	1.50
Aniline Oil lb.	.29	.25	.25	.28
Benzaldehyde lb.	.65	.65	.65	3.75
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Paranitraniline lb.	.95	.95	.95	1.70
o-Toluidine lb.	.30	.30	.30	1.00

Aniline oil and salt were the main features in the aniline dye market during the week. Both were marked by sharp advances, following a heavy demand and strong inquiry for future deliveries. Holders of paranitraniline are bullish in their ideas of future prices. Betanaphthol, H-acid, dimethylaniline and diethylaniline continue in good demand. Benzidine base is stiffer, with offerings at higher levels.

Cresylic acid is being offered at slightly lower levels on English stocks. Benzol and phenol are unchanged.

Albumen is lower. Annatto is weak. Archil and divi divi are both in strong request for prompt delivery. Myrobalans are in good call from tanners. Starches and dextrines are still in light supply.

The color market on domestic stocks is active. Chrome blacks are in demand. A large consignment of Swiss colors recently reached this port. However, the available supplies are still limited as the shipments were largely sold ahead.

Intermediates

H-Acid—The market is steady at \$1.45@\$1.55 according to quantity.

Aniline Oil—Inquiries were very heavy during the week, though local business was checked to some extent by difficulty in locating prompt shipments. Producers are heavily booked for forward delivery, and practically the only material available is one or two lots which are commanding a stiff price at 30c. October deliveries are named on the basis of 24½c for 20-drum lots.

Aniline Salt—The salt was in strong request for home consumption, and the export inquiry was strong. Holders have stiffened the price which is now 31c@33c a pound.

Benzidine—The base has strengthened, and offerings are heard at \$1.10@\$1.20 in directions. Business is good for prompt shipment. The sulphate is quoted at 90c a pound.

Diamidophenol—This intermediate was in more de-

mand although orders placed are not particularly heavy. The demand is in close touch with the supply at \$5.50 a pound.

Diethylaniline—The weekly consumption on local business was fairly heavy, at \$1.35@\$1.50.

Dimethylaniline—The price is unchanged at 52½c@55c according to quantity.

Betanaphthol—Offerings are restricted in view of the shortage of stocks. Producers are heavily booked for forward shipments, and the entire market is strong at 42½c@48c according to seller. Prices quoted by second hands are around 50c.

Alpha Naphthylamine—Ton lots are strong at 33c@35c a pound, and while supplies are ample for spot requests, holders are unable to make prompt deliveries.

Paranitraniline—Rapid absorption of stocks continues. Holders' prices are firm at \$1.00@\$1.10 a pound for prompt deliveries. The strong position of aniline oil may cause higher prices.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market is in a depressing condition, and offerings are current at 90c for C. P. goods. Buying is good with supplies more than sufficient to meet the present wants.

Tolidin—Large business is being placed at \$1.65 a pound for prompt shipment.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Spot buying is still confined to limited lots which are commanding 30c in drums. Contracting continues heavy, and tank car shipments are being booked for future delivery at 25c for tank car lots at point of shipment.

Cresylic Acid—English stocks of the high grade 97-99 p. c. are quoted at 75c a gallon. Two or three odd lots were cleaned up, but the market is weak owing to the heavy surplus still on hand.

Phenol—Practically the only business being booked is on limited lots which are normal at 14c@15c a pound. Now that the question of disposing of Government surplus is settled, deliveries are expected very soon at 12c a pound.

Naphthalene—The flake material continues in fair call at 6c@6½c according to quantity; 8c@9c holds on the ball which is steady.

Toluol—Buyers are active, especially in the East, where shortage of stocks is in evidence. Western supplies are heavy. Drum material is in strong request at 28c a gallon. Users are indisposed to load up heavily, and orders on tank cars at 26c are restricted.

Xylol—The market is inactive, with quotations at 40c@45c for the pure and 30c@35c for the commercial.

Dye Bases and Dye Woods

Albumen—Following the let-up in the demand prices fell to lower levels on the imported egg. Supplies are easier at \$2.05 per pound. Imported blood continues in light supply at high figures. The technical goods are in good request for export and a fair domestic business is passing at \$1.15@\$1.25. Domestic blood is easy at 55c@60c a pound.

Annatto—The market is soft, and concessions are noted among holders. Without doubt a 5c price could be obtained on firm business. At the present time

holders are heavily loaded, with very few buyers in sight.

Archil—Very little material is being offered on the spot market. Shipments are light and are, for the most part, sold on arrival. Quotations are decidedly strong at 17c@20c for the double; 19c for the triple, and 20c@25c for the concentrated.

Dextrine—The dextrine market continues very firm for goods on prompt delivery. Supplies are light, and an easier position of stocks is not expected within the next month. Quotations on thirty-day shipments are slightly under the prevailing prices of today. The corn material is holding at \$7.75@\$8.00 and the potato at 17c@18c a pound.

Fustic—A fair volume of business is being placed, but the market as a whole is far from active. Arrivals of the sticks are light. The extracts are in fair request.

Algarobilla—Stocks are small, and the call is very inactive. Latest quotations are \$185 a ton c. i. f. New York.

Divi Divi—The situation is unchanged. Stocks are in good demand. In directions \$80 a ton is asked for prompt delivery. The prevailing quotation is close to \$75.

Mangrove—No recent arrivals are reported, and the market is practically bare of African shipments. Prices are holding at \$65@\$70 a ton.

Myrobalans—Tanning interests are active in the myrobalan market, and the position of supplies is strong at \$75@\$80 a ton.

Starches—Shipments for October and November are being offered at slightly lower levels than prevail in the spot market. The available goods for prompt delivery are limited.

LAUNDRY NOTICE ANNOYS CHEMISTS

When the members of the American Chemical Society who attended the Philadelphia meeting got their laundry at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, just before the close of the annual convention they discovered the following notice on the printed list of prices: "Owing to dyes now being used, we will not assume any responsibility in the laundering of guests' apparel."

A member rose at the opening session in the hotel ballroom, next morning, and entered an emphatic protest against the laundry list, the Hotel Stratford, all department stores in Philadelphia and elsewhere which express lack of confidence in American dyes, and offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we find at the head of the laundry list of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel the following notice:

"Owing to dyes now being used, we will not assume any responsibility in the laundering of guests' apparel."

Whereas, We find the similar lack of confidence in American dyes expressed by the department stores. Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the dye section views with great disapproval the expression of any such misleading statement as to the quality of American dyes.

Resolved, That this tentative resolution be submitted at once to the committee on national policy of the American Chemical Society for final but prompt action.

A statement has been filed with the House Ways and Means Committee by Herman A. Metz, in which he denies that the German dye firms employed any "full line forcing methods," to the best of his knowledge. He describes the methods of those in control of the Chemical Foundation as "autocratic," and states that they will no doubt use to the full any power directly or indirectly conferred upon them. He asserts that a licensing system may be necessary but objects to it if the commission is not a governmental body.

PORTUGAL USING AMERICAN DYES

Consul General Lowrie Says Textile Manufacturers Will Continue to Buy Supplies in the United States if Prices are Right—Packing of Goods an Important Consideration

American dyes are very satisfactory and are constantly growing in favor with textile interests in Portugal, according to a statement by W. L. Lowrie, Consul General from the United States to Portugal, to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

"At the present time American dyes have a strong foothold on the market in Portugal, owing to the satisfactory results obtained in their use. No complaints whatever have been made as to the quality of the dyes imported from America, and it is up to the American firms at this time to cultivate this market if a fertile field is desired permanently. The question of German dyes in Portugal is uncertain. Before the war Germany predominated in this market as she did in the markets the world over. However, as the textile interests and dye users are very friendly toward the American manufacturer the question of price and credit will play an important part in our future relations in regard to colors.

"The methods of packing and shipment are very vital questions to be considered, if American firms expect to retain and increase the commercial relations that already exist with Portugal. This question has been brought to the attention of the American shipper, not only to Portugal but to other foreign countries. It appears that the American shipper packs as he sees fit, regardless of the numerous complaints that arise from the methods used.

"The credit proposition is another determining factor. While the buyers in Portugal are for the most part in a position to pay cash against documents in New York, as they did during the war, their inclination is to establish credit relations extending from three months to a year. It appears that credit was customary before the war, and, as a matter of custom and sentiment, they prefer credit to cash.

"Portugal is the possessor of about seventy textile mills which are mainly cotton factories. There is also a paper industry. Large quantities of cotton goods are shipped annually to the United States and other countries.

"The market, for heavy chemicals is extensive, especially in some lines. Sulphur is a big item, and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, there were 12,306 tons of sulphur imported, of which the United States supplied 7,386 tons. The market needs encouragement from American interests, if developments are to be established on a large scale.

"Patent medicines are in fair request. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, \$800,000 worth of drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines were imported. The law as to labeling is very strict, and the contents must be shown on the label. The market for patent medicines is not large, but the trade is there, if the American manufacturer wants to go after it.

"The most important products exported to the United States from Portugal are cork, nuts, fruits, argols, sulphur ore and sardines. Ordinarily large quantities of cocoa are annually shipped to the United States, but shipments ceased in 1917. Shipments of sardines have also ceased, owing to the inability of the Portuguese exporter to compete on prices."

New drug, chemical and dye companies organized in August have an authorized capitalization of \$8,500,000, compared with a capitalization of \$11,550,000 for companies chartered in July, and \$3,175,000 for companies organized in August a year ago.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 31; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 32

BREAK IN VEGETABLE OIL PRICES

Cottonseed, Soya Bean, Coconut and Peanut Oils Lead the Decline—Volume of Trading Light Owing to Conservatism of Buyers—The Linseed Situation

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Neatsfoot, 10c gal.	
Declined	
Oil Coconut, 1c lb.	Oil Horse, 1c lb.
Oil Corn, 2c lb.	Oil Linseed, 10c gal.
Oil Cottonseed, 3c lb.	Oil Peanut, 2c lb.
Oil Degras, Amer., 1c lb.	Oil Soya Bean, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.45
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07	.07½	.07½	.22
Lard, No. 1	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.50
Menhaden, South, crd.	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.20
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.25	2.15	2.15	3.19
Red Oil, Crude	.18	.18	.19	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.31	.31	.31	.25
Coconut, Ceylon, dom. bbls.	.17½	.18½	.19	.17½
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.18	.22	.22	.17½
Linseed, cars, bbls.	2.12	2.22	2.22	1.86
Olive, denatured	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.50
Peanut, refined	.28	.29	.29	.21
Soya Bean, bbls.	.17½	.18½	.19	.18½
F. O. B. Mills				

Sharp breaks in prices among several items of the vegetable oil list, featured the fixed oil market during the past week. Cottonseed, soya bean, coconut and peanut oils were the chief factors in the downward movement. The weakness in flaxseed and general improvement shown in the linseed oil situation induced crushers to reduce quotations for immediate delivery oil. The actual volume of trading which has passed during the past few days has been small, owing principally to the conservatism of buyers in view of the present widespread unrest and chaotic industrial conditions. Foreign exchange rates have practically driven European buyers out of this market, and this condition, coupled with a continued congestion in shipping goods over seas, has gone a great way toward smothering out much of the export demand which existed a few weeks ago.

All the oil markets reflected an easy condition with buying at a standstill. Second hands are exerting every effort to get out from under in what appears to be a real beat movement. The beginning of the present week saw a few feeble attempts upon the part of one or two products to make a recovery from the slump, but they met with little success. Oil prices have been too high for some time, it is very evident, and buyers seem to realize this condition from the manner in which they are holding off taking on stocks.

Vegetable Oils

Cottonseed led the downward march, standing out above the other members of the group with a three-cent break. Coconut, corn, soya bean, linseed and peanut oils are lower. Authorities have expressed the opinion that they are confident of a recovery in cottonseed shortly. A sharp smash in cotton, late last week, was reflected almost immediately in the seed and oil.

Linseed Oil—The seed market continues in a more or less weak position. Supplies of Argentine seed are

coming forward in larger volume, and with domestic new crop seed coming forward the oil situation has perhaps shown the most marked improvement during the week that has been noted for several months. The crisis is past, this is assured. The price of the oil, however, is not likely to fall off very rapidly, owing to a still heavy and persistent demand for both spot and future delivery. Crushers are not, at all anxious to book business for the present month, but are soliciting orders for delivery from the beginning of next month forward. Seed in Duluth is still hovering around five and a quarter for spot. Crushers have reduced quotations for spot oil in keeping with the better conditions now ruling. For carlots in barrels \$2.12 is named; for five-barrel lots, \$2.15 is the price. Delivery next month is quoted at \$2.00 per gallon, and for November-April delivery \$1.93 is inducing very little business.

Cottonseed Oil—The sharp break in cotton late last week carried the oil down also. Prices for crude oil at the mill in tanks dropped to 17½c per pound, on a level with the Government fixed price during the war. Bullish influences have been exerting their full force to sustain prices for some time past, and a withdrawal of support let prices down with a thump. The Government report, just published, shows that the cotton crop will exceed eleven million bales which was larger than many expectations, coming very close to equaling 1917 and 1918 figures.

Coconut Oil—The absence of buying of coconut oils has been one of the chief influences in forcing down the price. The re-export business has fallen off markedly, induced principally by exchange rates. Much oil is being shipped direct to Europe instead of coming across the United States for re-shipment, also in preference to copra pressed in this country. Second hands are losing little time in shading prices to unload their goods. For domestic Ceylon in barrels on the spot, 17½c@18c a pound is quoted while tanks are named at 16½c@17c. For Manila oil in tanks on the Coast 15c@15½c is said to be the price, although it is very likely that 14½c could be done. Cochintype oil in barrels on the spot is obtainable at 20c@20½c a pound.

Soya Bean Oil—Sharp breaks in bean oil prices have been the order of the week, in keeping with the other vegetable soap making products. Demand has been very light, and little or no stocks have been moving. For spot oil in barrels, 17½c can be done easily, while for tanks on the Coast 15c a pound is quoted.

Peanut Oil—This product has also shared in the weakening situation. Prices have eased off on a general slump in buying and a movement of second hands in many quarters in shading prices in order to move their stuff. For refined oil, 28c can be done on the spot while for crude at the mills 24c has been heard.

Animal Oils

Although the animal oil situation has not shown the weaknesses which have developed among the vegetable oils during the week, the market has been heavy, dull and lifeless. Buying has been of a very limited nature and for the satisfaction of immediate wants only. The weak tone of the greases, fats and tallows has also had a dampening effect which has made itself very evident.

Degras Oil—The situation as far as degreas is concerned is very quiet and easy, with re-sellers shading producers about a half cent. American type oil is quoted at $6\frac{1}{2}c@7\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound, while the English is unchanged at $7\frac{1}{2}c@8\frac{1}{2}c$. For the neutral $14c@18c$ is named.

Neatsfoot Oil—Supplies are limited on the spot, and holders are quoting \$2.25 a gallon for 20-degree cold test; \$2.05 for the thirty, and \$1.95 for the forty. Dark and prime oils are quoted nominally at \$1.45 and \$1.50 per gallon respectively.

Red Oil—There is little demand, and this item is in a rather soft position just at present. For spot lots of both crude oleic acid and the saponified, the prices are unchanged at $18c@18\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.

Stearic Acid—Supplies of all grades of stearic acid have become small, and there is little goods offering while at the same time the demand is not exceptionally heavy. For single pressed $27\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound is named, while for double $28\frac{1}{2}c$ and for triple $30c@34c$ is the price.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—There has not been much of a volume of business passing in menhaden oil. Producers are naming \$1.10 for crude both in Baltimore and New York. Buyers seem to have lost interest in this product which was in such active demand a few weeks ago. For yellow bleached oil $\$1.30@\1.32 is still the price, while white bleached is commanding $\$1.32@\1.34 per gallon.

VEGETABLE OIL PRICES IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9.—The vegetable oil market at San Francisco is in a very unsettled condition, and prices have declined slightly with the general lack of interest. Scattering offerings of soya bean oil have been purchased of late for as low as 16 cents, but the market quotations are half a cent higher. Sales of spot stocks of coconut oil have been made at 16 and $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Futures for November, December and January shipments are held two cents higher.

A very marked demand for vegetable oils is materializing in Europe, and some of the purchases made in San Francisco of late have been for shipment in tank steamer to England. The question confronting the local trade is whether the European demand will be such in the near future as to cause shipments to be made direct from the Orient and South Pacific, or whether the increased control of this industry by American concerns will make this port a great distributing center.

OIL PRICES IN LIVERPOOL

Liverpool advices say of various articles: "Coconut oil firm and values nominal. Cod oil quiet, steady; Newfoundland, spot and for shipment, quoted 78s per cwt.; English nominal. Japanese fish oil quiet; spot, barrels, 77s per cwt. Castor oil quiet, steady, offers scarce; English pharmaceutical, 106s; firsts, 103s; seconds, 101s per cwt. in barrels. Olive oil firm; offers scarce and values nominal. Rape oil scarce and nominal. Palm kernels quiet, with positions up to September shipment quoted £45 and later £42 to £40 per ton. Palm kernel oil quiet; Liverpool crude, 99s net per cwt. naked ex-mill. Palm oil market lacks support in the absence of buying interest; lagos and softs quoted £91; benin, £85 10s, and hards, £81 10s per ton. Wood oil, Chinese, quiet; spot barrels, 135s per cwt."

PROGRESS IN VEGETABLE OIL REFINING

Research Work Necessary to Develop Processes and Increase Production—Climatic Conditions Affect New Oils Imported at Pacific Coast Ports

A Belgian company is developing a palm plantation in Sumatra with a view to obtaining palm oil on the latest scientific principles, the object being that of supplying European markets with a high-class product. The only reason for palm oil not being extracted scientifically everywhere, says Prof. F. E. Weston of the London "Chemical Age," is that the process necessitates the extraction works being in the immediate neighbourhood of the plantations, which in some cases would entail greater expense than is commensurate with the gain resulting from the increase in quantity of the oil produced.

Another cause which has limited the use of oils is the lack of the necessary scientific knowledge of the oil in question owing largely to insufficient research work having been carried out. This is particularly noticeable in the case of Chinese wood oil or Tung oil—a product most remarkable in several of its properties. This oil has been used for some time as a substitute for the linseed variety in the paint and varnish industries. It is a good drying oil, but does not give such a good surface as linseed oil. Moreover, owing to its peculiar properties, it does not always give the results expected. As is well known to users of this oil, it is extremely prone to undergo gelatinisation or even solidification, rendering it unusable in this state in paints or varnishes; also the change sometimes takes place in the finished article.

In a treatise on commercial oils, vegetable and animal, with special reference to Oriental oils, Prof. I. F. Laucks, of the American Chemical Society, makes the following comment on American imports:

The data on Oriental oils, which are now being imported at Pacific Coast ports, are, for the most part, results of work in the author's laboratory. It has been found in many cases that a so-called Oriental oil will differ from the same oil from other parts of the world, to which the oil trade has been more accustomed in times past. In some cases this is due to difference resulting from climate, soil and other natural conditions. In other cases it is due to the handling the oil receives, sometimes the result of carelessness, and sometimes due to unavoidable commercial conditions.

The result in some cases is an oil different in some respects from the oil that commerce is used to. Objection is often made by buyers to such differences. But these Oriental oils have filled a great need in a crisis in the United States, and have won a place for themselves, and as such must be accepted by the oil trade. Buyers must not attempt to make Oriental oils conform to the standards of oil from other countries, but should rather draw new standards for these oils, which will fit their special characteristics.

A London report says of linseed oil: "There are re-sellers of spot at £115 for August. Hull has participated in the drop to the extent of £3 to £9 per ton naked, spot quoting £122, August £120. September-December £115 10s and January-April £116."

"According to a White Paper issued by the Food Controller's Department for the financial year ended March 31 last, the Ministry's provincial trading account shows a profit in oils and fats of £4,092,969, the net results of transactions performed by the United Kingdom Oils and Oilseeds Brokers' Association, which acted as agents for the Food Controller. Another item of profits given is oils and oilseeds supply, £1,297,121."

The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 33 and 34.

LONDON PRICES MARKED UP

Cost of Importing Greater Owing to Depreciation in Purchasing Power of Pound Sterling—Advance in Prices of Products from United States—Quinine Likely to Advance Soon

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 9.—With the removal of Government control of quinine, which is reported today, a moderate advance in price by the Dutch Syndicate, which now controls the world's supply, is expected. There are no speculative stocks in London.

Prices are higher on formaldehyde, glucose and sodium phosphate.

Bromides and tannic acid are firmer.

There is an easier tone in citric acid, chlorate of potash and naphthalene.

Copper sulphate and morphine are lower.

The volume of business is fair.

London, August 25 (by mail)—Drug and chemical prices for the main part are fully sustained, and owing to the money exchange question, which is attracting a wide interest in trade circles, prices for products usually imported from your side and the continent are being adjusted to a higher level to compensate for the additional cost of importing. This is especially the case in products from the United States, such as bromides, salicylates, acetanilid and phenacetin, while several of those from the continent which had been depressed have further advanced, viz., benzoates, barbitone, sulphonal, lithia carbonate, amidopyrin, all of which have ceased to be imported here.

Formaldehyde is in short supply on spot and is fetching 127s to 130s, while parcels afloat are offering at 120s to 125s.

Olive oil, owing to increased export restrictions in producing countries, has advanced this week to 17s per Imperial gallon.

Japan camphor refined which had quieted down somewhat after the recent advances is again recovering a firm tone at 13s 9d per pound.

Phenacetin is firmer at 19s 6d to 21s as to quantity and seller. Santonine has been officially advanced by 45s per pound to 272s for 50-kilo lots up to 299s per pound for small quantities.

American peppermint oil is very scarce on spot and Wayne County is offering for shipment at 35s per pound for old crop. Methyl salicylate is dearer at 3s 6d per pound. Shellac is dearer, fair N.Y. Orange 455s per cwt. Oils for the most part are well maintained. Castor oil is firmer at £104 for medicinal. Clove oil is dearer at 13s 6d per pound. Cottonseed oil refined is quoted at £115 net ex-mill London. Star aniseed oil is steadier, "Red Ship" 5s 6d per pound. Lemon oil is firm at 5s 3d per pound. Orange oil firm, 14s per pound.

With the exception of a few fine chemicals which have moved somewhat in buyers' favour, such as phenazone, apomorphine, atropine, homatropine, eserine and digitalin there have been no price reductions worthy of note.

BRUNNER, MOND HAS PROFITABLE YEAR

At the annual meeting of Brunner, Mond & Co. the following dividends for the year ended March 31, were declared: To the holders of preference shares at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, less income tax, and less the interim dividend paid in December; and to the holders of ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, less income tax, and less the interim dividend. The profit balance for the year was (including £117,072 brought forward), £1,129,153. J. F. L. Brunner, H. Glendenning and Robert Mond were re-elected directors, while the seven new members of the board—namely, J. H. Gold, J. J. Harper, J. G. Nicholson, Lt.-Colonel G. P. Pollett, C. F. Poole, Louis Solvay and A. W. Tangye—were re-elected directors. It was decided that each of the directors, other than the managing directors, be paid at the rate of £500 per annum, and that the capital of the company be increased to £15,000,000 by the creation of new shares.

ITALIAN SULPHUR EXPORTS FALL OFF

As the result of American competition, the output of sulphur, 90 per cent of which comes from Sicily, has declined steadily since 1904, despite the high price it brings. According to Italian figures, American production increased from 8,000 tons in 1901 to some 340,000 tons in 1912. In the meantime, exports to the United States, formerly Italy's principal customer, fell from 173,100 tons in 1903 to 1,130 tons in 1913. Production of raw sulphur, which was 580,319 tons in 1904, had fallen to 424,940 tons in 1913. [The Italian ore gives an average of 16 per cent of raw sulphur.] Exports to all countries—principally to France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, Portugal, Greece and Australia in the order named—decreased from 488,770 in 1904 to 386,500 in 1913. Of the latter amount 60 per cent was in cones, 14 per cent was refined, and a little over 1 per cent was flowers of sulphur.

EXPORTS OF CHEMICALS FROM NORWAY

The following figures from the Official Statistical Bulletin of Norway of December, 1918, show the exports of chemicals (in kilos of 2,046 pounds) from that country during 1918, in comparison with 1917:

	1917 Kilos	1918 Kilos
Nitric acid	1,621,170	836,686
Oxalic acid	334,069	206,028
Sulphate ammonia	50,000	50,000
Nitrate ammonia	63,578,120	49,587,463
Sodium nitrate	22,711,300	2,636,553
Sodium nitrite	3,536,000	2,097,811
Norwegian saltpetre	35,932,400	53,625,250
Cyanamide	2,312,910	10,400
Calcium carbide	46,066,630	41,771,876
Iodine	1,180	5,373

Exports of matches were given as 5,014,918 kilos in 1918, as compared with 4,044,680 kilos in 1917; ferrosilicon, 29,449,710 kilos, against 16,861,278; and gunpowder and other explosives, 1,130 kilos, against 11,667.

The value of the exports of cinchona bark from Amsterdam, Holland, to the United States in 1918 was only \$1,755 compared with bark valued at \$214,190 in 1917; \$962,941 in 1916, and \$637,900 in 1915.

The exports of drugs and chemicals from Amsterdam to the United States in 1918 was \$10,264; in 1917 the value was \$5,705; in 1916 the exports were valued at \$46,339, and in 1915 at more than \$312,319.

NEW FREIGHT RATES TO AFRICA*(Special Cable to Drug & Chemical Markets)*

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—New rates on the shipment of freight from North Atlantic ports to the west coast of Africa have just been announced by the United States Shipping Board through the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The ports of destination are divided into four groups, Group 1 including Dakar, Bissao, Bathurst, Boulama, Conakry, Sierra Leone. Liberia, Ivory Coast, Addah, Togo and Dahomey; Group 2 includes Shorbro, Monrovia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Iddo, and all ports beyond, up to and including Calabar; Group 3 consists of all ports south of Duala, including Congo, except ports mentioned in Group 4, as follows: Group 4, Victoria, Rio del Rey, Duala, Banana, Boma and Matadi.

The rates quoted on drugs, cigars, cigarettes, Florida water, safety matches and perfumery are: Group 1, \$28; Group 2, \$30; Group 3, \$35, and Group 4, \$32. The rates on acids, carbide of calcium and all other dangerous goods carried only by special agreement are \$45 in all four groups.

THE GERMAN POTASH TRADE

The German potash syndicate sold 3,120,000 double cwt. pure potash (K_2O) during the first five months of the year, compared with 5,097,000 during the corresponding period of last year. This was reported at a recent meeting of the corporation. The decline was caused by car shortage, blocked railroads, lack of coal and strikes. The meeting adopted a resolution which asks for an immediate raising of prices. The resolution goes to the Government, which has to give its consent to higher prices.

The following figures showing (in Spanish quintals of 101.44 pounds) the production and exports of nitrate during June, 1918 and 1919, were furnished by the local Chilean Nitrate Association: Exports—June, 1919, 795,342; June, 1918, 5,448,815; production—June, 1919, 2,832,165; June, 1918, 5,252,212. Thus for June, 1919, the exports were 4,653,473 quintals below those of the same month of the previous year, whereas the production was only 2,420,047 quintals less. At this rate production during June, 1919, was about 55 per cent of that in June, 1918, while exports were only about 15 per cent of those of June last year.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

30348—The purchase is desired by a firm in Belgium of starch, potato flour, soaps, gums, glucose, etc. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Belgian ports. Terms, cash or short-term credit. Correspondence may be in French. References.

30367—Manufacturers of perfumes in Spain contemplating the establishment of an additional department for the manufacture of toilet soaps, wish complete estimates on the cost of machinery necessary for an output of 100 kilos a day and up. They also request that catalogues of machinery for making perfumes, such as stills and pomade mixtures, be forwarded. Quotations should be given f. o. b. American port. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

30369—A commercial agent who is about to sail for England wishes to secure an agency for the sale of vegetable oils. Reference.

IS PORTUGAL IN OPIUM TRADE?

Factory at Dilly in Sunda Islands Leased to Chinese Firm at Enormous Rental—Suspicion Aroused that Products are to be Smuggled into China

The Portuguese Government recently proposed to establish a large opium factory at Dilly, on the island of Timor, one of the group of Sunda Islands. Wealthy Chinese merchants at Hongkong, Singapore and Macao sought the contract to prepare the opium. After much deliberation the Portuguese authorities awarded the contract to one of the Chinese firms in consideration of payment of several million guilders per annum. A Far East newspaper says: "When such a large sum is mentioned, the question arises for what does Portuguese Timor need such a large factory? Portugal has some territory—Goa, for instance—in British India. Is it in continual communication with Dilly and this in turn with Macao? Is it possible that the raw opium is brought from British India to Goa and from there shipped to Dilly, where, after it is prepared, it is forwarded to Macao? From Macao it could easily be smuggled into China.

"Just as the Japanese obtain raw opium from British India and bring it, after having manufactured it, to Kiauchau, whence it is smuggled into the interior of China, the Chinese of Dilly could smuggle opium into China via Macao. The Japanese annually derive a profit of millions from this smuggling of opium into China. Where would the millions worth of opium have to be consumed if it is not intended to get it into China? Thus, by means of a go-between, Portugal, like Japan, would be making millions at the expense of the Chinese population.

"There is an agreement between the British and Dutch Governments concerning underhand trade in opium. Then why does the Government not protest against the contract made by the Portuguese Government? Opium, of course, may be smuggled into the Dutch East Indian islands from Dilly. Therefore, it is hoped that the Dutch Government will protest against this contract."

DR. MAX DELBRUECK DEAD

Max Delbrueck, a leading chemist of Germany, died recently in Berlin. For many years he had been the chief of the Institute for Ferment Industries and the Manufacture of Starch. This institution was his life's work. It is important not only from a purely scientific but also from an economic standpoint. Delbrueck was born in 1850. After graduating from Griefswald University in 1872 he went to Halle where he joined the staff of an experiment station established for the manufacture of alcohol.

The institute which Delbrueck conducted to the end of his days was an offspring of the Halle experiment station. Dr. Delbrueck surrounded himself with a staff of seventy scientists, chemists, biologists, physiologists specializing in food, engineers and economists. Delbrueck himself, as a chemist, concentrated his work on the study of enzymological changes of potatoes, barley and leaven at their different stages of preparation and fermentation.

The director of the Monopoly Bureau of the Taiwan Government General announces that the Monopoly Bureau is making every effort to increase the production of camphor and hopes to be able to do so by October of this year. The manufacturers' price of the crude material has been advanced with a view to stimulating production.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large quantities in original packages. All prices are quoted on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. Where the price of a product is indicated by two sets of figures separated by a dash (.16 — .19), it means that various manufacturers or importers of the item quote different prices which are all included within this range.

For the ready reference of foreign buyers, the following table of equivalents is published:

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	— 1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	— .83 Imperial Gallons
1 American Gallon	— 3.79 liters
1 Liter	— .264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs	8 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs	454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs	2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. lb.	— .41
Acetone	— .13½ — .15
Acetophenetidin	2.25 — 2.30
Aconitine, Sulph., ¼-oz. vials	— 2.55
Adeps Lanæ, hydrous	— .20
Anhydrous	— .26
Alcohol 188 proof	— 4.70
190 proof, U.S.P.	— 4.75
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	— 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.30 — 1.33
97 p.c.	1.33 — 1.36
Denatured, 180 proof	— .48 — .50
188 proof	— .52 — .54
Aldehyde	1.25 — 1.45
Aloin U.S.P., powd.	— .98 — 1.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	— .65 — .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	— .95 — 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	— .44 — .55
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	— .12 — 1.2½
Chloride U.S.P.	— .24 — .25
Hypophosphite	2.10 — 2.15
Iodide	— 4.85
Molybdate, Pure	— 4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	— .25 — .26
Gran.	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	— .83 — .85
Persulphate	— .95 — 1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic)	— .50 — .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	— .90 — .95
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.65 — 3.75
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	— .18 — .20
Needle powder	— .09 — .11
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	— .35 — .74
Antipyrine, bulk	6.50 — 7.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	— .08 — .20
Argols	— .08 — .11
Arsenic, red	— .26 — .30
White	— .10 — 1.0½
Aspirin	— .80 — .95
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	— 30.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	17.00 — 18.00
Barbital	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	— .28 — .29
*Chlorate, pure	— .50 — .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	— .30 — 3.20
St. Thomas	3.70 — 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—
Benzonaphthol	4.25 — 4.50
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. v.oz.	2.50 — 3.00
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P.	— 5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	— 3.60
Oxide, pd.	— 3.90
Oxychloride	— 3.30
Salicylate	— 3.65
Subbenzoate	4.70 — 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	— 4.30
Subgallate	— 3.30
Subiodide	— 5.45
Subnitrate	— 3.00

*Nominal.

Bismuth Subsalicylate	— 3.60
Tannate	— 2.80
Borax, in bbls., crystals	— .07½ — .08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	— .08 — .08½
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	—
Bromine, tech., bulk	— .55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75 — 1.80
Iodide	— 4.40
Metal sticks	1.40 — 1.45
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	7.00 — 7.25
Hydrobromide	8.50 — 9.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	6.00 — 6.25
Phosphate	10.00 — 11.00
Sulphate	9.50 — 10.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75 — 1.80
Iodide	— 4.60
Phosphate, Precip.	— .21 — .23
Sulphocarbonate	— .85 — .90
Calomel, See Mercury	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	— 3.05
16's in 1-lb. carton	3.15 — 3.20
24's in 1-lb. carton	3.15 — 3.20
32's in 1-lb. carton	3.15 — 3.20
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs lb.	3.20 — 3.25
Monobromated, bulk	4.25 — 4.30
Caramel	1.05 — 1.10
Casein, C. P.	— .45 — .49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	— .21
Cerium Oxalate	— .80
Heavy	— .04 — .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	— 1.00
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	— .30
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.	— 1.06
Chrysaoridin, U.S.P.	— 5.00
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals—oz.	— .61
Sulphate	— .35
Citrate, See Iron Citrate, etc.	—
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.—oz.	— 9.50
cryst., bulk	— 9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	— .47
Cases, fingers	— .50 — .52
Codeine, Alk., Bulk.—oz.	— 11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	— 10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	— 8.90
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd bbls.	85.00 — 90.00
Norwegian	— 135.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	— .35 — .37
Corrosive Sublimated, see Mercury	—
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	—
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	— .53 — .55
Powdered, 99 p.c.	— .53 — .55
Cresosote, U. S. P.	1.40 — 1.45
Carbonate	— 7.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	— .22 — .25
Dionin	— 14.85
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80 — 3.00
Emetite, Atk., 15 gr. vials—ea.	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	34.00 — 35.00
15 gr. vials—ea.	— 1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate	—
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	— .19
Washed	— .26
Nitrous, conc.	1.10 — 1.11
U.S.P., 1880	— .34
Anaesthesia	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	1.10 — 1.20
Formaldehyde	— .22 — .22½
Gelatin, silver	1.10 — 1.15
*Gold	—
Glycerin, C. P.	—
Drums and bbls. added	— .20½
C. P. in cans	— .22½
Dynamite, drums included	— .13
Saponifications, loose	— .13
Soap Lye, loose	— 1.2½
Guaicol, liquid	— 12.00
Crystals	— 15.00
Carbonate	— 14.00
Guarana	— .85
Haarlem Oil dom.	— 3.75
Imported	— 6.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	— 1.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—
4-oz. bottles	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	— 16.25
16-oz. bottles	— 19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.00 — 2.05
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—
Iodine, Resublimed	— 4.50
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	— 5.25
Crystals	— 5.75

Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII. lb.	— 1.28
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. lb.	— 1.13
Green scales, U.S.P.	— 1.41
Iodide	— 4.25
Phosphate, U.S.P.	— 1.06
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	— 1.13
*Kamala, U.S.P.	— 4.00
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. lb.	— .20
Anhydrous, cans	— .26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII. lb.	— 3.40
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	— .60 — .62
Powdered	— .90 — .95
Lithium Carbonate	— 1.50
Citrate	— 2.50
Lupulin	2.25 — 2.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	1.60 — 1.70
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	— .12 — 1.2½
Glycerophosphate	— 4.35
Hypophosphite	— 1.65 — 1.70
Oxide, tins light	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	— 2.15
Salicylate	— .60 — .65
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.	—
100-lbs.	— 2.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.	2.50 — 2.75
Manganese Glycerophos.	3.25 — 3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII. lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Iodide	— 5.00
Peroxide	— .75 — .80
Sulphate, crystals	— .55
Menthol, Japanese	7.85 — 8.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	— 95.00
Bisulphate	— 1.34
Blue Mass	— .84
Powdered	— .86
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	— .82
50 p.c.	— 1.15
Citrine Ointment	— .60
Calomel, Amer.	— 1.76
Corrosive Sublimated, cryst.	— 1.63
Powdered, Granular	— 1.58
Iodide, Green	— 4.11
Red	— 4.21
Yellow	— 4.11
Red Precipitate	— 1.59
Powdered	— 1.43
White Precipitate	— 2.05
Powdered	— 2.10
with chalk	— .84
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals	—
Methylene Blue, medicinal. lb.	— 12.00
Milk, powdered	— .16 — .19
Mineral Oil, white	1.00 — 2.00
Morphine, Acet. bulk—oz.	— 9.80
Hydrochloride, bulk—oz.	— 9.80
Sulphate, bulk—oz.	— 9.80
Diactyl. Alkaloid	— 14.50
Diactyl. Hydcl.	— 13.05
Ethyl Hydcl.	— 14.85
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products	—
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27	—
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	7.00 — 8.00
Granular	— 10.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	— 9.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	1.50 — 1.55
Papain	3.50 — 4.00
Paraffin White Oil U.S.P.	3.10 — 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	— .30 — .31
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	— .05½ — .06
Cream White	— .07 — .08
Lily White	— .09½ — .10
Snow White	— .13 — 1.3½
Phenolphthalein	1.75 — 1.80
Phosphorus, yellow	— .35
Red	— .68 — .70
Pilocarpine	— 9.50
Podophyllin	— 6.50
Potassium acetate	— 1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	— .24 — .25
Bisulphate	— .45 — .60
C. P.	— .75 — .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	— .50 — .55
Granulated	— .49 — .50
Chlorate	— .19 — .20
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	— .75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	— 1.34
Glycerophosphate, 75%—oz.	1.75 — 1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk	1.95 — 2.00
Iodide, bulk	3.50 — 3.55
Lactophosphate	— 1.30
Permanganate, U.S.P.	— .55 — .56

*Nominal.

Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

Potassium Salicylate.....lb.	1.50
Sulphate, C.P.....lb.	1.11
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles.....lb.	7.00
5 gr. bottles.....lb.	1.50

Quicksilver, See Mercury

Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins.....oz.

1-oz. tins.....oz.

Second Hands, Java.....oz.

Second Hands, American.....oz.

Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.

Alkaloid.....oz.

Acetate.....oz.

Benzoate.....oz.

Citrate.....oz.

Dihydchloride.....oz.

Hydrochloride.....oz.

Hypophosphite.....oz.

Phosphate.....oz.

Salicylate.....oz.

Tannate.....oz.

Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins.....oz.

Sulphate, tins.....oz.

Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.

Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.....lb.

Powdered, bbls.....lb.

Rosewater, triple.....lb.

Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.

U.S.P., Insoluble.....lb.

Salicin, bulk.....lb.

Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.

Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.

Powdered.....lb.

Seiditz Mixture, bbls.....lb.

Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots.....oz.

Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.

Soda, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.

Marseilles, white.....lb.

Green, pure.....lb.

Ordinary.....lb.

Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.

Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.....lb.

Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.....lb.

Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.

Cacodylate.....oz.

Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.

crystals, c.b. 10.....lb.

Granular, c.b. 10.....lb.

Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst VIII.....lb.

Granular, U.S.P. IX.....lb.

Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals

Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.

Hypophosphite, U.S.P. lb.

Iodide, bulk.....lb.

Peroxide.....lb.

Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.

Recryst.....lb.

Dried.....lb.

Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.

Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.

Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk. lb.

Carbonate, pure.....lb.

Iodide, bulk.....lb.

Nitrate.....lb.

Nitrate, U.S.P.....lb.

Strychnine Alk., cryst.....oz.

Acetate.....oz.

Nitrate.....oz.

Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.

Sugar of Milk, Powdered.....lb.

Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots.....lb.

Sulphonethylnmethane, U.S.P. lb.

Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.

Sulphur, roll, bbls.....lb.

Flour, com'l.....lb.

Flowers.....lb.

Precip., U.S.P.....lb.

Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.

U.S.P.....lb.

Terpin Hydrate.....lb.

Theobromine Alkaloid.....lb.

Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.

Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.

Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals

Oxide, 50 lb. bbls.....lb.

Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes

Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.

Artificial.....lb.

Spirits, see Naval Stores

Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals

Veronal (See Barbitol)

Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,

bbl.....gal.

Zinc Carbonate.....lb.

Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.

Iodide, bulk.....lb.

Metallic, C. P.....lb.

Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.

Stearate.....lb.

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

1892 CHEMICALS 1919

AND
DYESTUFFSCOPPER SULPHATE—Export
PRUSSIANES OF POTASH & SODA
CAUSTIC SODA
ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR.
450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c. See Heavy Chemicals

Glacial, See Heavy Chemicals

Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.

Benzoic, from gum.....lb.

U.S.P., ex toluol.....lb.

Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.

Powdered, bbls.....lb.

Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.

Camphoric.....lb.

*Carbolic cryst., U.S.P. drs.....lb.

1-lb. bottle.....lb.

5-lb. bottle.....lb.

50 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.

Liquid, U.S.P.....lb.

Crude, 25%.....gal.

Chronic, U.S.P.....lb.

Chrysophanic.....lb.

Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.

Powdered.....lb.

Second hands.....lb.

Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.

Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.

Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.

Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.

Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.550.....oz.

Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals

Hydrochloric, 10 p.c. tech.....lb.

Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.

U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.

Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.

U.S.P., IX.....lb.

Molybdic, C.P.....lb.

Muratic, see Heavy Chemicals

Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals

Nitro Muratic.....lb.

Nitric, purified.....lb.

Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.

Picric, kegs, see Intermediates

Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. U.S.P. lb.

50 p.c. tech.....lb.

Pyrogallie, resublimed.....lb.

Crystals, bottles.....lb.

Pyroigneous, purified.....lb.

Technical.....gal.

Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.

Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.

Sulphurous.....lb.

Tannic, technical.....lb.

U.S.P., bulk.....lb.

Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.

Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.

Trichloracetic, U.S.P.....lb.

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1.....lb.

No. 2.....lb.

No. 3.....lb.

Almonds, bitter.....lb.

Sweet.....lb.

Meal.....lb.

Ambergris, black.....lb.

Grey.....lb.

Areca Nuts.....lb.

Powdered.....lb.

Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.

Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.

Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.

Powdered.....lb.

Russian, whole.....lb.

Powdered.....lb.

Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.

Wood, powdered.....lb.

Civet.....oz.

Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.....lb.

Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.

Spanish Apples.....lb.

*Nominal

Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.

Jewellers, large.....lb.

Small.....lb.

French.....lb.

Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.

Reeds.....lb.

Ergot, Russian.....lb.

Spanish.....lb.

Grains of Paradise.....lb.

Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....lb.

Pacific Coast, 1918, prime.....lb.

Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)

Russian.....lb.

Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.

Honey, Calif.....lb.

Manna, large flake.....lb.

Small flake.....lb.

Moss, Iceland.....lb.

Irish.....lb.

Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.

Tonquin.....oz.

Grain, Cab.....lb.

Tonquin.....lb.

*Synthetic.....lb.

Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.

Powdered.....lb.

Poppy Heads.....lb.

Sandalwood.....lb.

Ground.....lb.

Scammony, resin.....lb.

Powdered.....lb.

Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.

Storax, liquid cases.....lb.

Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.

Kegs.....per keg

BALSAWS

Copaiba, Para.....lb.

South American.....lb.

Fir, Canada.....lb.

Oregon.....gal.

Peru.....lb.

Tolu.....lb.

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.

Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.

Bayberry.....lb.

Blackhaw, of root.....lb.

of Tree.....lb.

Ruckthorn.....lb.

Callicaya.....lb.

Cascara Sagrada.....lb.

Cascarilla, quills.....lb.

Siftings.....lb.

Chestnut.....lb.

Cinchona, red quills.....lb.

Broken.....lb.

*Yellow "quills".....lb.

*Broken.....lb.

*Loxa, pale, ba.....lb.

*Powdered, boxes.....lb.

*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.....lb.

Condurango.....lb.

Cotton Root.....lb.

Cramp (true).....lb.

Cramp (so-called).....lb.

Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.

Elm, grinding.....lb.

Select bbls.....lb.

Hemlock.....lb.

Lemon Peel.....lb.

Mezerion.....lb.

Oak, red.....lb.

White.....lb.

Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.

Malaga, Sweet.....lb.

Trieste, sweet.....lb.

Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.

Northern.....lb.

Pomegranate of Root.....lb.

of Fruit.....lb.

Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.

Select.....lb.

Simaruba.....lb.

Soap, whole.....lb.

Cut.....lb.

Crushed.....lb.

Wahoo, of Root.....lb.

of Tree.....lb.

Willow, Black.....lb.

White.....lb.

White Pine Rosed.....lb.

White Poplar.....lb.

Wild Cherry.....lb.

Witch Hazel.....lb.

*Nominal

Crude Drugs—Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers, and Seeds

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.45	—	.50
St. Ignatius	lb.	—	—	.35
St. John's Bread	lb.	.09	—	.12
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	—	1.75
Para	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Surinam	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Cuts	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
South American	lb.	3.25	—	3.75
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Green Label	lb.	—	—	2.75

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
XX	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Fish	lb.	.65	—	.70
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.40	—	.45
Juniper	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Laurel	lb.	.08	—	.10
*Pokey	lb.	.14	—	.15
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.15	—	.16
Sloe	lb.	.25	—	.30

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	—	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.80
Borage	lb.	.60	—	.70
Calendula Petals	lb.	—	—	2.75
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—	—
Hungarian type	lb.	.50	—	.52
Roman	lb.	.35	—	.40
Spanish	lb.	—	—	.45
Clover Tops	lb.	.11	—	.12
Dogwood	lb.	.17	—	.18
Elder	lb.	.45	—	.50
Insect, open	lb.	.65	—	.70
Closed	lb.	—	—	—
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	—	—	.45
*Kouso	lb.	—	—	.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	—	.25
Select	lb.	.30	—	.35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	—	.37
Without leaves	lb.	.65	—	.70
Malva, blue	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Black	lb.	.55	—	.60
Mullein	lb.	1.68	—	1.70
Orange	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	—	1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	—	.70
Saffron, American	lb.	.33	—	.34
Valencia	lb.	—	—	15.00
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—	—

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	—	1.05
Cape	lb.	.13	—	.15
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Socotrine, whole	lb.	—	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.35	—	.40
Seconds	lb.	—	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Powdered	lb.	—	—	6.00
Benzoil, Siam	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.36	—	.38
Camphor, ref. See Pg. 26, Col. 2	lb.	—	—	—
Catechu	lb.	.11	—	.15
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Euphorbia	lb.	.28	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	—	1.45
Gambier	lb.	.11	—	.12
Gamboge	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guaiac	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.83	—	.90
Kino	lb.	.49	—	.50
Mastic	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.85	—	.90
Sorts	lb.	.70	—	.78
Siftings	lb.	—	—	—
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.16	—	.19
Tears	lb.	.18	—	.30
Sandarac	lb.	.45	—	.46
*Senegal, picked	lb.	—	—	—
Sorts	lb.	—	—	—
Spruce	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Storax, Art. cases	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
*Thus, per bbl.	lb.	—	—	28.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	—	—	4.25
Seconds	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
*Thirds	lb.	—	—	2.50
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite	lb.	.60	—	.70
Balmory	lb.	.11	—	.13
Bay, true	lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	—	—	.30
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.16	—	.18
Buchu, short	lb.	2.10	—	2.15
*Long	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	—	—	—
American	lb.	.29	—	.55
Catnip	lb.	.15	—	.16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	—	.07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	—	.40
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.70	—	.75
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	—	.19
Conium	lb.	.29	—	.30
Corn Silk	lb.	.12	—	.14
Damiana	lb.	—	—	.14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.12	—	.14
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.25	—	.30
Imported	lb.	.10	—	.11
Eucalyptus	lb.	.15	—	.16
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.14	—	.15
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	—	—	—
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—	—
*Russian	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Domestic	lb.	.60	—	.65
Henna	lb.	.60	—	.65
Horehound	lb.	.14	—	.16
*Iaborandi	lb.	.45	—	.50
Laurel	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	—	.11
Liverwort	lb.	.21	—	.25
Lobelia	lb.	.18	—	.19
Matico	lb.	.25	—	.26
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—	—
French	lb.	.48	—	.49
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	—	.17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	—	.83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	—	.16
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	—	.29
Pichi	lb.	.11	—	.12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.21	—	.22
Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.12	—	.14
Rue	lb.	—	—	.65
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
*Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Spanish	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Savory	lb.	.25	—	.26
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.60	—	.63
Half Leaf	lb.	.24	—	.25
Siftings	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.14	—	.20
Tinnevely	lb.	.08	—	.09
Pods	lb.	.40	—	.45
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.20	—	.22
Spearwort, American	lb.	.27	—	.30
Squaw Vine	lb.	.26	—	.30
Stramonium	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tansy	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.14	—	.14½
French	lb.	.08	—	.10
Uva Ursi	lb.	.08	—	.10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.14	—	.15
Wormwood imported	lb.	.15	—	.20
Yerba Santa	lb.	—	—	—

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	—	.55
German	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Alkanet	lb.	.70	—	.72
Althea, cut	lb.	.35	—	.40
Whole	lb.	.35	—	.37
Angelica American	lb.	.59	—	.69
Imported	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Arnica	lb.	—	—	.10
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.20	—	.21
Bermuda	lb.	.10	—	.12
St. Vincent	lb.	.50	—	.65
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	—	.12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.10	—	.10
Belladonna	lb.	.14	—	.17
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.18	—	.20
Beth	lb.	.30	—	.35
Blood	lb.	.32	—	.34
Blueflag	lb.	.24	—	.26
Bryonia	lb.	.18	—	.19
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.16	—	.17
American	lb.	.60	—	.65
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.18	—	.19
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.09	—	.10
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	—	.15
Blue	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Colchicum	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	—	.26
Comfrey	lb.	.25	—	.26
Culver's	lb.	.20	—	.21
Cranebill, see Geranium	lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.24	—	.26
American	lb.	.21	—	.22
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.39	—	.45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	—	.30
Echinacea	lb.	.36	—	.38
Elecampane	lb.	.13	—	.14
Galangal	lb.	.28	—	.30
Gelsemium	lb.	.13	—	.14
Gentian	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Geranium	lb.	.23	—	.24
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.23	—	.24
Bleached	lb.	.26	—	.27
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	—	9.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00	—	22.00
Southern	lb.	—	—	—
Golden Seal	lb.	5.65	—	6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.25	—	6.75
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	—	.21
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.26
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.325
Rio, whole	lb.	—	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.325
Jalap, whole	lb.	.70	—	.80
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	—	.90
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.17	—	.19
Selected	lb.	.23	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	.73	—	.75
*Lavage, American	lb.	.27	—	.29
Manaca	lb.	.18	—	.20
Mandrake	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Musk, Russian	lb.	.22	—	.23
Oriss, Florentine bold	lb.	.21	—	.22
Verona	lb.	.30	—	.32
Pareira Brava	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pellitory	lb.	.75	—	.80
Pink, true	lb.	.16	—	.20
Pleurisy	lb.	.13	—	.14
Poke	lb.	.12	—	.14
Rhatany	lb.	—	—	—
*Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	—	—	—
Chips	lb.	—	—	—
Cuts	lb.	1.65	—	1.90
High Dried	lb.	.65	—	.66
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	—	.43
American	lb.	.50	—	.52
Mexican	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Southern	lb.	.75	—	.80
Serpentaria	lb.	.20	—	.22
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.38	—	.40
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.50	—	.55
Stripped	lb.	.30	—	.32
Spikenard	lb.	.12	—	.13
Squill, white	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.12	—	.14
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Aleppy	lb.	.50	—	.55
China	lb.	.55	—	.60
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.70	—	.75
True (Aletris)	lb.	—	—	—
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	—
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	1.25
*Japanese	lb.	.12	—	.15
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	20
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	—

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	.21
Star	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Spanish	lb.	.21	—	.21½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Morocco	lb.	.11	—	.11½
South American	lb.	.17	—	.18
Caraway, African	lb.	.68	—	.69
Dutch	lb.	1.10	—	2.00
Domestic	lb.	.39½	—	.40½
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Celery	lb.	.39	—	.40
Conium	lb.	.06	—	.07
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Essential Oils, Oleoresins, Aromatic and Heavy Chemicals

Essential Oils

*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	.19
*Malta	lb.	.18¾	.49½
Morocco	lb.	.13½	.14
Dill	lb.	.14	.15
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	.14½
*German, small	lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	—22.00
Ground	lb.	.12	.13
Foenugreek	lb.	.05½	.06
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.10	.10½
*Russian	lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.40	.45
Lobelia	lb.	.60	.65
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15½	.16
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.24½	.25
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08	.08½
*English, yellow	lb.	.29	.30
Parsley	lb.	.28	.29
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—
Russian blue	lb.	.75	.77
Indian	lb.	.30	.32
Quince	lb.	—	1.00
Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.11	.11½
Domestic	lb.	.08½	.09
Sabadilla	lb.	.15	.15½
Stramonium	lb.	.25	.26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.75	2.00
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.22	.22½
South American	lb.	.10½	.11
Worm, American	lb.	—	.30
Levant	lb.	1.10	1.25

SPICES

Capicum, African pods	lb.	.17	.18
Bombay	lb.	.15	.16
Japan Caps	lb.	—	.16
Cassia Buds	lb.	.22	.24
China, Selected, mats.	lb.	.25	.26
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.51	.55
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.18	.19
Mombasa	lb.	.16	.17
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	.37
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.40	.42
Amboyas	lb.	.48	.49
Penang	lb.	.70	.80
Ginger, African	lb.	.15½	.17
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.23	.23½
Japan	lb.	.16½	.17
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.49	.50
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.45	.46
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.42½	.43
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.27	.28
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.20½	.21
White	lb.	.33	.33½
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09¾	.10

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.49	.50
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.43	.44
Light, refined	lb.	.48	.49
Dark	lb.	.47	.48
Candelilla	lb.	.31	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	—	—
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.90	.91
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.75	.76
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.60	.61
Chalky	lb.	.57	.60
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	.18
White	lb.	.18	.23
Japan	lb.	.19	.19½
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	.36
*Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-139 deg.m.p. lb.	lb.	.09	.09½
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p. lb.	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed, see Vegetable Oils, pg. 31			
Double pressed, see Vegetable Oils, pg. 31			
Triple pressed, see Vegetable Oils, pg. 31			
*Nominal			

Almond, bitter	lb.	9.25	— 9.50
Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	— 9.75
Artificial, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Sweet	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.40	— .45
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Bay	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Bergamot	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
*Bois de Rose	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	— .23
Caraway, Technical	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cassia, Technical	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Lead, Free	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	23.00	— 24.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .46
Java	lb.	—	.35
Cloves, can	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Bottles	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
*Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	—	65.00
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Cumin	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Eugeron	lb.	—	—
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. lb.	lb.	.58	— .60
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.00	— 9.25
Turkish	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Ginger	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Twice rect.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Wood	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.75
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Limes, Expressed	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Distilled	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Linaloe	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Mustard, ref. see Aromatic Chemicals			
Artificial	lb.	—	30.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Petal	lb.	95.00	— 105.00
Artificial	lb.	120.00	— 130.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Italian	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.42	— .45
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Peppermint, tin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Bottles	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
French	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pumilio	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Rose, French	oz.	15.00	— 17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	17.50	— 20.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Rosemary	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Safrol	lb.	.65	— .70
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	10.75	— 11.00
West Indies	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Artificial	lb.	.55	— .60
Savin	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Spearmint	lb.	—	10.00
Spruce, Amer.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P. lb.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
White, French	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	9.25	— 9.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	.55	— .60
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	—	4.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	6.25
Manila	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Artificial	lb.	25.00	— 30.00
	lb.	—	10.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	—	4.00
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Malefern	lb.	—	10.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	— 21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) lb.	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	7.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Anethol	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Anisic Aldehyde, C.P.	lb.	12.00	— 16.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P., F.F.Cb. lb.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Imported	lb.	—	5.25
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Imported	lb.	—	6.00
Borneol	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bromostyrol	lb.	—	12.00
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	40.00	— 40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	5.50
Citral	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Citronellol	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Coumarin	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Eugenol	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geraniol, from citronella	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	—	7.25
Geranyl	lb.	—	—
Heliotropin	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	20.00
Imported	oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Linalol	lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Linalol Acetate	lb.	9.00	— 13.00
Linalol Benzoate	lb.	—	—
Menthyl	lb.	7.85	— 8.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	15.00	— 17.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	7.25
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.55	— .60
Mirbane, rect. drums	lb.	.13½	— .14
Musk Ambrette	lb.	92.00	— 100.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	—
Musk Xylene	lb.	13.00	— 15.00
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol	lb.	35.00	— 42.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	14.00	— 16.00
Rhodinol	lb.	20.00	— 22.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	—	1.25
Imported	lb.	—	1.70
Thymol	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Vanillin	oz.	.75	— .80
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	— 18.00

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	—	3.75
56 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	—	6.50
70 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	—	7.50
80 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	—	8.00
Redistilled	100 lbs.	8.50
Pure	100 lbs.	9.00
Glacial, bbls. 130 lbs.	13.00	14.00
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04
Ground	lb.	.04½
Powdered	lb.	.04½
Chrome	lb.	.15
Potash lump	lb.	.08
Chrome	lb.	.17
Ground	lb.	.09
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.08
Soda, Ground	lb.	.10
Aluminum chloride, carboys. 100 lbs.	—	6.25
Sulph.	250	3.00
Low grade	1.60	1.90
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.14
Heavy	lb.	.07
Arsenic, white	lb.	.10
Red	lb.	.26
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.30
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.12½
Ammonia Nitrate	lb.	.17
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car.	—	.90
20 deg., carboys	—	.08
18 deg., carboys	—	.06½
16 deg., carboys	—	.06
*Nominal		

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates, and Colors

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	25%
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	—	13
Granulated, white	lb.	—	12
Lump	lb.	25	26
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—
Domestic, bulk	100 lbs.	4.75	5.00
Antimony, Sulphuret	lb.	—	25
Crimson	lb.	26	28
Golden	lb.	46	48
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	0.034	0.04
Barium, chloride	ton	80.00	87.50
Rinnoxide	lb.	2.25	23
Nitrate	lb.	11	13
Barytes, floated	ton	25.00	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	18.00
Bleaching Acl., f.o.b. wks/100 lbs.	2.25	2.50	
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	2.10
Carbide	lb.	0.05	0.07
Carbonate	lb.	0.034	0.024
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	18.00	21.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	0.074	0.09
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	10.95	11
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	26	28
Copper Carbonate	lb.	45	48
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	40	42
Powdered	lb.	40	42
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76	lb.	27	28
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.85	8.90
99 p.c. carlots N.Y.	100 lbs.	—	9.00
Copperas, f.o.b. works/100 lbs.	1.15	1.30	
Flour	ton	24.00	35.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.50	2.65
Refined	gal.	3.75	3.80
Hydrofluoric Ac. 43 p.c. bbls.	lb.	0.06	0.074
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	0.094	0.10
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	0.10	0.124
Lactic Acid, 22 p.c.	lb.	0.05	0.07
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	14	14.5
Broken Cakes	lb.	13.4	14
Granulated	lb.	13.4	14
Brown Broken	lb.	12.4	13
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	28	30
Paste	lb.	16	17
Nitrate	lb.	15	15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	0.09	0.13
Foreign	lb.	—	—
Red, American	lb.	10.5	13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	0.084
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—
dry	lb.	0.094	0.13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	0.13
English	lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate	100 lbs.	2.00	2.05
Acetate	100 lbs.	1.7	2.2
Sulphur solution	gal.	15	16
Manganese Chlor.	lb.	15	17
Sulp.	lb.	15	17
Magnesium	ton	—	62.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	0.034	0.04
Muriatic acid,	100 lbs.	—	1.75
15 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	—	2.00
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	—	2.25
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	—	2.40
Nickel oxide	lb.	40	50
Salts, single	lb.	14	16
double	lb.	12	13
Nitric acid, 63 deg. carboys	lb.	0.05	0.054
33 deg. carboys	lb.	0.064	0.069
40 deg. carboys	lb.	0.064	0.07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	0.074	0.074
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	33	38
90 p.c. tech.	lb.	21.4	25.4
Phosphorus red	lb.	60	70
Yellow	lb.	35	40
Sesquisulphide	lb.	—	42.4
Plaster of Paris	bbbl.	1.50	1.60
True Dental	bbbl.	1.75	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	28	30
Sticks	lb.	1.25	1.75
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	25	26
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	—	50
80-85 p.c.	lb.	—	16.4
85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	18
90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	19
96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	19	20
Powdered, American	lb.	—	20
Japanese	lb.	19	20
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	lb.	—	85.00
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	4.05	5.10
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.45	1.50
Yellow	lb.	45	50
Sulphate	lb.	—	150.00
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	—	13.4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light/100 lbs.	1.90	2.15	
In bbls.	100 lbs.	2.00	2.20
Dense 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	2.40	2.65
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.25	3.50
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.50	4.00
Sodium Acetate	lb.	0.064	0.07
Bichromate	lb.	14	15
*Nominal.			

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Boston	Trenton	Chicago San Francisco	
Sodium Bisulphate.....	ton	3.00 — 4.00	
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.	—	1.35	
Bicarbonate.....	—	2.40	
Chlorate.....	lb.	15	
Cyanide 96-98.....	lb.	30 — 32	
Hyposulph. bbls. gran/100 lbs.	—	3.60	
Kegs.....	100 lbs.	3.55	
Nitrate, tech.....	100 lbs.	2.95 — 3.15	
Phosphate.....	100 lbs.	3.25 — 3.40	
Refined.....	lb.	.064 — .07	
Nitrite.....	lb.	.084 — .11	
Prussiate, Yellow.....	lb.	18 — 20	
Silicate, 60 deg.....	lb.	.03 — .034	
40 deg.....	lb.	.02 — .024	
Sulphide, 60 p.c.....	lb.	.044 — .054	
30 p.c. crystals.....	lb.	.02 — .024	
Sulphite.....	lb.	.03 — .054	
Sulphate, Gf.b. salt.....	100 lbs.	1.25 — 1.50	
Sulphur Dioxide Com.....	ton	.08 — .11	
Sulphur crude.....	ton	25.00 — 30.00	
Flour.....	—	2.85 — 3.40	
Roll.....	100 lbs.	2.70 — 3.15	
Flowers.....	—	3.05 — 3.60	
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots.....	—	—	
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.....	ton	15.00 — 18.00	
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.....	ton	20.00 — 25.00	
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.....	ton	25.00 — 30.00	
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	—	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride.....	lb.	21.4 — 22.4	
Crystals.....	lb.	48 — 50	
Zinc, carbonate.....	lb.	18 — 21	
Chloride, Fused.....	lb.	.09 — .10	
Granulated.....	lb.	—	.134
Oxide, French.....	lb.	12 — 13	
Leaded.....	lb.	.084 — .104	
Sulphate.....	lb.	.034 — .04	

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol C. P.	gal.	25 — 28
(90 p.c.)	gal.	25 — 28
Cresylic acid, crude/95-97 p.c.	gal.	65 — 75
50 p.c.	gal.	50 — 55
25 p.c.	gal.	30 — 35
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	15.44 — 17
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	40 — 45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	40 — 45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	0.08 — 0.11
Flake	lb.	0.06 — 0.07
*Phenol	lb.	— 14
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	25 — 30
Crude heavy	gal.	16 — 18
Toluol, pure	gal.	25 — 30
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	25 — 30
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	40 — 45
Commercial	gal.	30 — 35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic (See fine Chemicals)		
Acid H	lb.	1.45 — 1.55
Acid Metanilic	lb.	— 1.60
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.75 — .85
Refined	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.25 — .30
Refined	lb.	— .35
p-Amidophenol Hdcl., 98 p.c.	lb.	— 2.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	
Aniline Oil	lb.	.29 — .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.31 — .33
Aniline for red	lb.	.60 — .65
*Anthracene (80	lb.	.65 — .70
Anthraquinone	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.6 — .70
U.S.P. & F.I.C., see Aromatic Chemicals		
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.00 — 1.20
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	90 — 100
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	80 — 85
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26 — .28
Diamidophenol	lb.	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	— 10.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.30 — .32
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15 — .20
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.05 — .08
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.26 — .28
*Nominal.		

Diethylaniline	lb.	1.35 — 1.75
Dimethylaniline	lb.	52.4 — 55
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	23 — 28
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	45 — 50
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	40 — 42
Diphenylamine	lb.	53 — 58
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	— 58
"G" Salt	lb.	65 — 75
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	— 45
Monochlorobenzol	lb.	0.084 — 0.10
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	— 28
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	90 — 95
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	43 — 48
Sublimed	lb.	65 — 75
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	35 — 40
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Sublimed	lb.	— 2.00
Nitrobenzol	lb.	15 — 15.4
Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	40 — 45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	30 — 35
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	75 — 85
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Nitrotoluol	lb.	— —
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	25 — 30
Paranitraniline	lb.	95 — 110
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Phthalic Amhydride	lb.	— 90
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	— —
Resorcin, U.S.P., see Fine Chemicals		
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.50 — 5.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	— 2.99
Tolidin	lb.	— 1.65
o-Toluidine	lb.	30 — 35
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Xylene, pure	gal.	40 — 50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	40 — 50
Xylidine	lb.	40 — 45

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Orange 11	lb.	.50	— .60
Orange 111	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Violet 10B	lb.	—	6.50
Amidine Yellow R.	lb.	—	1.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	—	4.75
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	—	8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	4.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade.	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	—	4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	—	3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	—	3.00
Granine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	—	75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	—	1.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	7.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	—	90
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.65	— .75
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	12.00	— 16.00
Ponceau	lb.	—	1.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	1.00
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	—	1.50
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Yellow for Wool.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Blue	lb.		— 1.10
Brown	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Violet cont'	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Benzo Purperine 10B	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Benzo Purperine 4B	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chrysosphenine, Dom.	lb.		— 2.50
Chrysosphenine, Imp.	lb.		— 3.80
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.		— 7.50
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb.		— 1.60

Natural Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials, Fixed Oils, and Fats

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	.85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	—	.65
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.30	— .40
Blue, Dom.	lb.	—	1.25
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.00	— 1.75

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	2.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	—	1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	—	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	—	2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	—	2.50
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	—	3.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chrysoidine R	lb.	—	1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	.90
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	—	8.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	.75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	—	4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	—	3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.25	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	—	27.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	—	5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	—	6.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.05½	— .07
Carmin No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .80
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpaha	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	—	.25
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	.75
Chinese	lb.	.32	— .34
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.13½	— .14
Aleppy	lb.	—	.10

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	30.00	— 35.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.07	— .09
Logwood Sticks	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders	lb.	.20	— .22

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.17	— .20
Triple	lb.	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .25
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.16	— .18
Liquid	lb.	.12	— .14
Tablet	lb.	.14	— .15
Cadbeer, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—
*Nominal			

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	— .27
Crystals 100 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .40
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.14	— .16½
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .19
Gall	lb.	.25	— .27
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11	— .13½
Crystals, 100 p. c.	lb.	.26	— .28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	—	.24
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	.18
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	.21
51 deg. twaddle	lb.	.10	— .10
Contract	lb.	.10½	— .10½
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	.20
Paste	lb.	—	.10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Technical	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb.	.65	— .80
Soluble	lb.	.65	— .80
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	.12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	.11
Carload lots	lb.	—	.10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.75	— 8.00
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.17	— .18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.	lb.	—	.70
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.	lb.	—	.70
Potato, Domestic	lb.	—	.09½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.09½	— .09½

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	185.00	— 200.00
Divi Divi	ton	74.00	— 76.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	65.00	— 70.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	— 65.00
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	— 60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	— 28.90
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	105.00	— 115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	— 85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	— 75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	—	.03½
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.17	— .18
Common	lb.	.12	— .14
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.18	— .20
Cubes, Java	lb.	.14	— .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.08½	— .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .10
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01½	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	—	Nominal
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—
*Nominal			

Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	—	.05½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	.07½
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	.06½
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
*Clarified	lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01½	— .01½
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06½	— .08
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	—	Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	—	1.15
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	85.00	— 90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	—	135.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
English	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Neutral	lb.	.14	— .18
Horse	lb.	.15	— .16
Lard, prime	gal.	—	2.00
Off prime	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
No. 1	lb.	—	1.45
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	1.50
No. 2	gal.	—	1.30
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.30	— 1.32
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.32	— 1.34
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	1.10
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	2.25
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	2.05
30 deg. cold test	gal.	—	1.95
40 deg. cold test	gal.	—	1.45
*Dark	gal.	—	1.50
*Prime	gal.	—	.32
Oleo Oil	lb.	.27	— .32
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.18	— .18½
Saponified	lb.	.18	— .18½
Sperm bleached winter	gal.	—	2.00
38 deg. cold test	gal.	—	1.95
45 deg. cold test	gal.	—	1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	—	.27½
Double pressed	lb.	—	.38½
Triple pressed	lb.	.30	— .34
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	1.65
Prime	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.30	— 1.35

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	.23
Cases	lb.	.23	— .23½
No. 3	lb.	—	.19½
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	—	.23
Cocoon, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17½	— .18
Tanks	lb.	.16½	— .17
Cochin, bbls, Dom.	lb.	.20	— .20½
Tanks	lb.	.20	— .19½
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	—	.15
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.24	— .25
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	—	.22
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills in tanks	lb.	.17½	— .18
Summer, yel., prim, bbl.	lb.	—	.22
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	2.12
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	2.15
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	2.16
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	2.17
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	2.50
Edible	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
*Fats	lb.	—	.20
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	.17
*Benin	lb.	—	.16½
*Niger	lb.	—	.16
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, refined	gal.	—	.28
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	.24
Poppy Seed	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	—	1.60
*Blown	gal.	—	1.65
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	2.40
*Imported	gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac.Coast	lb.	—	.15
New York, bbls.	lb.	—	.17½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	lb.	.15½	— .17
Yellow	lb.	.13½	— .14½
House	lb.	.14	— .14½
*Nominal			

Greases, Cocoa, Shellac, Naval Stores, and Miscellaneous

Grease, Brown	lb.	10	—	12
Lard City	lb.	26	—	27
Compound	lb.	—	—	—
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	—	35
Oleo	lb.	19	—	19½
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	—	19
City, Loose	lb.	—	—	16
(Chicago Markets)				
Tallow, edible	lb.	21	—	22
City Fancy	lb.	19½	—	20
Prime Packers	lb.	19	—	19½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	17½	—	18
"A" White	lb.	—	—	16½
"B" White	lb.	15	—	15½
Yellow	lb.	14	—	14½
Brown	lb.	12½	—	13
Bone	lb.	10	—	12
House	lb.	13½	—	13½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	—	—	19
Lard, city steam	lb.	27	—	27½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL	
Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas ..	—54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans ..	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta ..	—56.00
Columbia ..	—53.00
New Orleans ..	—
Corn Cake ..	—57.00
Meal ..	—64.26
Linseed cake, dom. ..	—80.00
Linseed Meal ..	—80.00
*Nominal.	

Miscellaneous

COCOA	
Accura ..	22 — 23
Bahia ..	23½ — 24½
Caracas ..	27 — 28
Hayti ..	20 — 21½
Maracaibo ..	19½ — 20½
Trinidad ..	25½ — 26

SHELLAC	
*D. C. ..	— — —
*Diamond "T" ..	— — —
*Fine Orange ..	— 1.35
Second Orange ..	— — —
*T. N. ..	— 1.20
A. C. Garnet ..	— 1.10
*Button ..	— 1.30
Regular, bleached ..	— 1.30
Bone, dry ..	1.35 — 1.40

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-deck)	
Spirits Turpentine in bbls gal.	— 1.85
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	
tilled, bbls. ..	— 1.30
*Turpentine, Destructive dis-	
tilled, bbls. ..	— 1.21
Pitch, prime ..	200 lb. bbl. 8.50 — 10.50
Rosin, common ..	200 lb. bbl. 15.00 — 16.00
Medium ..	bbl. 17.00 — 18.00
Pale ..	bbl. 18.00 — 20.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbl. 12.50 — 13.00
*Nominal	

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Sept. 1 to Sept. 6

Imports

ACIDS—Citric, 1 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Miscellaneous**, 50 drums, Glasgow; **Tartaric**, 14 csks., 20 kegs, Bank of South Africa, London; 4 csks., 9 kegs., 7 csks., 2 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Tartaric Crystals**, 8 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., London

ALMONDS—Bitter, 25 bbls. Habicht, Braun & Co., Malaga; 100 bgs. Bank of New York, Genoa; 100 bgs. Smith & Schipper, Genoa; 100 bgs. Credito Italiano; 75 bgs. American Express Co., Genoa; 150 bgs. Lazard Freres, Genoa; 200 bbls. London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Naples; 100 bbls. Atlantic Bank, Naples; 50 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Naples; 300 bbls. W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Naples; 200 bbls. Goldman, Sachs & Co., Naples; 150 bbls. British Bank of South Africa, Naples; 300 bbls. American Express Co., Naples; **Sweet**, 250 cs. Austin, Nichols & Co., Malaga; 350 cs. G. W. Sheldon & Co., Malaga; 750 cs., 350 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 250 cs. First & Security National Bank, Malaga; 250 cs. American Exchange National Bank, Malaga; 850 cs. Bank of New York, Malaga; 100 cs. E. E. Marks & Co., Malaga; 825 cs., 445 cs. Bankers Trust Co., Malaga

AMMONIA—56 csks. A. Klipstein & Co., Glasgow

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—15 csks. D. D. Williamson & Co., Bristol

ANILINE COLORS—8 csks., 8 cylinders, 7 cylinders, 1 cs., F. Brett & Co., Havre; 1 cylinder Dicks, David Co., Havre; 2 cylinders, 7 csks., 7 csks., 3 pkgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 2 csks., 3 cylinders Chas. Bischoff & Co., Havre; 2 cylinders, 2 csks. American Aniline Products Co., Havre; 1 cs., 17 cylinders, 50 cylinders Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 3 csks. E. M. Thayer & Co., Havre; 1 cylinder E. Clark, Havre; 9 cylinders, 7 cylinders, 9 csks. Andreykowitz & Co., Havre; 2 csks., 2 csks., 16 cylinders, 10 cylinders, American Dyewood Co., Havre; 11 csks., 10 csks., 10 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 2 cylinders, Irvin McArthur, Havre; 10 csks., 10 csks., F. A. Reichard & Co., Havre; 50 cylinders, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 7 cylinders, 2 cylinders, 1 cs., Heller & Merz Co., Havre; 3 cylinders Chemical National Bank, Havre; 8 cylinders, 8 csks., 8 cylinders, 5 csks. W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 7 cylinders, 2 csks., New York Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 3 cylinders, 4 cylinders, 4 csks. L. B. Fortner & Co., Havre; 4 cylinders, F. E. Atteaux & Co., Havre; 3 csks. F. E. Atteaux & Co.,

Havre; 5 cylinders, E. M. Thayer & Co., Havre

BALSAM COPAIBA—5 cs. Silva, Busenius & Co., South Pacific ports; **Tolu**, 18 cs. I. Brandon & Bros., Puerto Colombia

BARK—Quillaya, 512 bbls. W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; **Wattle**, 1,132 bbls. Smith & Schipper, Delagoa Bay; 5,160 bbls. Bank of South America, Delagoa Bay; (quantity) Armour Leather Co., Delagoa Bay; 252 bbls. Childs & Joseph, Delagoa Bay; 1,488 bbls. National Bank of South America, Delagoa Bay

BEANS—Castor, 7 bgs. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., South Pacific ports; **Cocoa**, 55 bgs. Middleton & Co., Dominica; 170 csks. Fruit Dispatch Co., Port Limon; 58 csks. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Limon; 150 csks., I. Brandon & Bros., Limon; 25 csks., M. C. Kieth, Limon; 60 csks. Fruit Dispatch Co., Limon; 4 bgs. Mercantile Bank of America, South Pacific ports; 5 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports; 200 bgs. Ultramares Corporation, Maracaibo; 397 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co., Havre; 28 bgs., 241 bgs. Federal Export Corporation, Kingston; 132 bgs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; 1,000 bgs. F. C. Luthé & Co., Inc., South Pacific ports; 500 bgs. R. A. Putnam & Co., Inc., South Pacific ports; 500 bgs. Anglo South American Bank, South Pacific ports; 500 bgs. J. Aron & Co., Inc., South Pacific ports; 350 bgs., 80 bgs. Gustave Amsinck & Co., South Pacific ports; 1,157 bgs. Colonial Bank, Lagos; 11,512 bgs. British Bank of West Africa, Lagos; 200 bgs., 1,481 bgs., 700 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., Lagos; 200 bgs. A. D. Strauss & Co., Lagos; 6,911 bgs. A. Roberts & Co., Lagos; 100 bgs. McLaren Bros. & Co., Lagos; 250 bgs. Abraham & Co., Lagos; 530 bgs. F. B. W. Russell & Co., Lagos; 235 bgs. Stonly & Co., Lagos; 62 bgs. C. E. Eastland, Lagos; 100 bgs. C. Czarnikow, Lagos; 30 bgs., 481 bgs. Edwards Bros., Lagos; 85 bgs. Core & Herbert, Lagos; 130 bgs. Innies & Co., Lagos; 32 bgs. J. Harris, Lagos; **Vanilla**, 60 cs. H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz; 5 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., Inc., Vera Cruz; 6 cs. Gomez & Sloan, Vera Cruz

CASEINE—100 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires

CHALK—Precipitated, 100 bgs. National Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol

CHEMICALS—Miscellaneous, 4 cs. Merck & Co., Havana

COCAINE—2 cs. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, South Pacific ports

COPRA—145 bgs. Franklin Baker Co., Kingston; 31 bgs. M. A. DeLeon & Co., Cristobal

DRUGS—Miscellaneous, 1 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Havre; 2 cs. A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 4 cs. Chas. Huisking & Co., Havre

DYESTUFFS—Annatto, 146 bgs. A. S. Lascelles & Co., Inc., Kingston; **Cochineal**, 6 bgs. Hagemeier Trading Co., Cadiz

ERGOT—15 bgs. Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 3,073 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 1,413 bgs. A. Klipstein & Co., Buenos Aires; 7,403 bgs. First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires; 6,971 bgs. W. Schall & Co., Buenos Aires

GUMS—Aloes, 60 cs. Suzarte & Whitney; 1 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Chicle**, 36 bgs. A. E. Paulson & Co., Vera Cruz; 858 bbls. Mexican Exportation Co., Vera Cruz; 416 pkgs. W. Wrigley & Co., Puerto Colombia; **Tuna**, 39 bgs. I. Brandon & Sons, Panama; 2 bbls. Pablo, Valvet & Co., Panama; 111 bbls. E. Halpen & Co., Panama

KOLA NUTS—6 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston

LEAVES—Belladonna, 118 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Buchu**, 5 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Delagoa Bay; 5 bbls., 5 bbls., Winter Bros. & Co., Capetown; 5 bbls., Standard Bank of South Africa, Capetown; **Coca**, 99 bbls. Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., South Pacific ports; **Laurel**, 875 bbls. Irving National Bank, Naples; **Saffron**, 1 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Vera Cruz; **Senna**, 105 bbls., 60 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Thyme**, 70 bgs. Lawrence, Johnson & Co., Seville

LICORICE PASTE—50 cs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Seville

LIME CITRATE—2 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica

LIME JUICE—2 csks. Crawford & Enter, Dominica; 19 cs. F. T. Montell Son & Co., Dominica; 8 csks., F. T. Montell & Co., Dominica; 55 csks. Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; 25 hogsheads, 34 csks., 4 hogsheads, 4 csks. Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; 105 pkgs., 5 hogsheads, 4 csks. Middleton & Co., Dominica; 3 hogsheads, A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica; 15 hogsheads, Jacob & Allison, Dominica; 150 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Dominica

LYCOPodium—2 cs., E. S. Parkhurst & Co., Bergen

MEDICINES—Miscellaneous, 3 cs. Minex & Co., Cartagena

MERCURY—9 flasks, D. Caravel, Inc., Vera Cruz

MYROBALANS—16,800 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—100 csks., J. E. Wood, Glasgow; 100 bgs., White Tar Co., Glasgow

NICKEL SULPHATE—84 csks. Fuerat Bros. & Co., Bristol

OILS—Coconut, 231 pipes, Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; **Cod**, 63 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax, N. S.; **Codliver**, 40 ½ bbls. Rockhill & Viotor, Bergen; **Cressote**

25 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; Olive, 100 bbls. E. E. Marks & Co., Seville; 200 bbls. Lionello, Barea & Co., Seville; 200 bbls. Banka Commerciale Italiana, Seville; 417 bbls., 500 cs., 100 bbls. East River National Bank, Seville; 150 bbls. Santo Equitable Trust Co., Seville; 120 bbls. A. Gash, Seville; 200 bbls. Italian Discount & Trust Co., Seville; 200 bbls. National Park Bank, Seville; 1,000 cs. H. I. Heinz & Co., Seville; 184 pipes, 30 bbls., Musher & Co., Seville; 100 bbls. National City Bank, Seville; 20 cs. Kerr Commercial Co., Barcelona; 909 bbls. M. Caragol & Sons, Inc., Barcelona; 625 cs. J. Victori & Sons, Barcelona; 158 1/2 bbls. A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga; 100 cs. Irving National Bank, Malaga; 700 cs. Ricardo, Gomez & Dietlin Co., Inc., Malaga; 50 bbls. Marioni & Bros. Malaga; 312 bbls. Steib & Duttweiler, Inc. Malaga; 120 bbls., 19 drums, George Lueders & Co., Malaga; 70 bbls. Alexander & Schare, Malaga; Palm, 20 csks. T. B. Johnson & Co., Lagos; 174 csks. W. R. Grace & Co., Lagos; 725 pkgs. British Bank of West Africa, Lagos; 86 butts, Brown Bros. & Co., Lagos; Sulphur, 300 bbls. National Park Bank, Seville

OILS ESSENTIAL—Bay, 3 cs. Rockhill & Victor, St. Lucia; Citronella, 10 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; Lavender, 2 drums, George Lueders & Co., Malaga; Lime, 4 cs. F. S. Maynard Son & Co., Dominica; 4 cs. Middleton & Co., Dominica; 6 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., St. Kitts; Linaleo, 10 cs., 7 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Vera Cruz; Orange, 66 cs. A. S. Lascelles

& Co., Inc., Kingston; 30 cs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; 20 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston; Sandalwood, 12 cs. George Lueders & Co., London; 12 cs. Chas. L. Huisking & Co., London; 6 cs. A. Chiris & Co., London

PERFUMERY—1 cs. J. F. Allen, Havre; 2 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre; 3 cs. E. Fougere & Co., Havre; 13 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Havre; 1 cs. J. Victory, Havana; 1 cs. Colgate & Co., Cristobal

ROOTS—Arrowroot, 100 bbls. Middleton & Co., Barbados; Canagria, 14 bgs., 16 bgs., 14 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Vera Cruz; Ipecac., 2 bgs. Hollingshurst & Co., Panama; 5 bls. De Lima, Correa & Cortissoz, Inc., Puerto Colombia; Licorice, 448 bls. McAndrews & Forbes, Seville; 713 bls. F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Seville; Sarsaparilla, 13 bls. D. Bretzfelder & Sons, Tampico; 10 bbls., 50 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Vera Cruz; Valerian, 20 bbls., Canadian Bank of Commerce, London

SANTONINE—Crystals, 1 cs. H. Pressman, London

SEED—Dill, 100 bgs. J. Carrana, Bristol; Linseed, 41,082 bgs. National Bank of Commerce, Ramallo; 46,231 bgs. Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Rosario; Sunflower, 616 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 694 bgs. Beech, Van Sicien & Co., Buenos Aires

SILVER SULPHIDE—360 cs. E. Nash & Louis L. Watjen, Ltd., South Pacific ports; 5 cs. W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports

SOAP—Castile, 50 cs., H. R. Lathrop & Co., Barcelona; Olive, 250 cs. Schavarria Bros. Seville; 200 bbls., 355 bbls. National Park Bank, Seville; 500 cs. Guaranty Trust Co., Malaga; 25 cs. F. N. Biavi, Malaga

SPICES—Cinnamon, 250 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; Cloves, 700 bs. Standard Bank of South Africa, Capetown; Ginger, 327 pkgs. A. S. Lascelles & Co., Inc., 31 bgs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; 84 bgs. W. J. Farrell, Kingston; 56 bgs. Colonial Bank, Kingston; 66 bgs., 32 bbls., 12 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston; 2,657 bgs., British Bank of West Africa, Lagos; 1,000 bgs., 920 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Lagos; Pimento, 488 bgs. A. S. Lascelles & Co., Inc., Kingston; 200 bgs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; 300 bgs. J. H. Thompson, Kingston; 543 bgs. Park, Ben-ziger & Co., Kingston; 60 bgs. W. & A. Leaman

SPONGES—27 bbls. Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 31 bbls., National Sponge & Chamoix Co., Havana

SULPHUR—10 bbls. Schieffelin & Co., Bristol

TAMARINDS—4 bbls. Middleton & Co., 10 bbls. Colonial Bank of Canada

TARTAR—42 csks. Tartar Chemical Co., Naples; Crude, 89 bgs. Tartar Chemical Works, Genoa

WAX—Bees, 153 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Central American ports; 50 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Havana

Patents

Granted July 15, 1919

- 1,308,796 and 1,308,797—Karl P. McElroy, Washington, D. C., assignor to Chemical Development Company, Augusta, Maine. Process of oxidizing hydrocarbons.
- 1,308,802—Gail Mersereau, New York, N. Y., assignor to Chemical Development Company. Apparatus for producing diolefins.
- 1,308,803—Gail Mersereau, New York, N. Y., assignor to Chemical Development Company. Cellulose solvent.
- 1,308,899—Jose de Las Fuentes, Mexico, Mexico. Process for treating natural soda.
- 1,308,911—Robert McKnight, Pittsburgh, Pa. Process of making compounds of rare metals.
- 1,308,948—Ralph M. Harrington, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Elmer A. Sperry. Method of producing lead salts.
- 1,308,972—August H. Wirz, Moylan, Pa. Bottle-stopper.
- 1,309,206—Henry M. Lasher, Kansas City, Kan., assignor to The Kansas City Refining Company. Process of producing hydrochloric acid from sludge.
- 1,309,320—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, and Alfred A. Wells, Caldwell, N. J., assignors to Ellis-Foster Company. Nitration method.
- 1,309,394—Sverre Christensen, Astoria, Oregon. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,309,559—Clifford A. Woodbury, Middletown, township, Delaware county, Pa., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Process of refining crude trinitrotoluol and other crude aromatic nitro compounds.
- 1,309,580—John Marshall, Swarthmore, Pa., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Process of preparing dinitrodiphenylamine.
- 1,309,650—John D. Morgan, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for the production of cyanogen compounds.
- 1,309,661—Jons August Fries, State College, Pa. Automatic gas-analysis apparatus.
- 1,309,683—Marston L. Hamlin, Bloomfield, N. J., assignor to American Synthetic Dyes Incorporated. Recovering benzene monosulfonic acid and producing phenol.
- 1,309,713—Eugene J. Alexandre, West Haven, Conn. Toilet-powder package.
- 1,309,744—Benjamin A. Peacock, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Robert Gilchrist, New York, N. Y. Process of producing potassium hydrate from green sand.
- 1,309,903—Floyd J. Metzger, New York, N. Y., assignor to Air Reduction Co. Apparatus for the manufacture of alkali cyanid.
- 1,310,063—William C. Huntoon, Providence, R. I. Collapsible tube.
- 1,310,306—Frederick W. Sperr, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to H. Koppers Company. Manufacture of ammonium sulfate.
- 1,310,366—James F. Morrow, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,310,376—Arlie E. Schorger, Madison, Wisc. Waterproof composition and product and the like and process of producing the same.

Reissue

14,688—Leaman A. Maiden, Dunnellon, Fla. Dispensing-bottle.

Granted July 22, 1919

- 1,310,413—Louis A. Eberhardt, New York, N. Y. Process of treating silicates containing potassium and aluminum.
- 1,310,449—George O. Seward, Jersey City, N. J., assignor to American Magnesium Corporation. Electrodeposition of magnesium.
- 1,310,450—George O. Seward, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to American Magnesium Corporation. Process of electrodepositing magnesium.
- 1,310,465—Frederick M. Becket, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to Union Carbide Company, New York, N. Y. Manufacture of calcium carbide.
- 1,310,478—Edward W. Haslup, New York, N. Y., assignor to Robert Gilchrist, New York, N. Y. Process of recovering fixed nitrogen.
- 1,310,479—Edward W. Haslup, Bronxville, N. Y., assignor to Robert Gilchrist, New York, N. Y. Process of making ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen.
- 1,310,480—Edward W. Haslup, Bronxville, N. Y., assignor to Robert Gilchrist, New York, N. Y. Process of recovering combined nitrogen from blast furnaces.
- 1,310,518—William A. Ainsworth, Grand Rapids, Mich., assignor of one-half to Carl N. Mather, Dyeing composition.
- 1,310,532—Whitney B. Jones, Newark, N. J., assignor to Butterworth-Judson Corporation. Brown dyestuff.
- 1,310,606—Harriet Hill, New York, N. Y., assignor to Paper Utilities Corporation. Paper or similar cup.
- 1,310,713—Herbert C. Reed, Stamford, Conn. Method of manufacturing oxalic acid.
- 1,310,720—Gerhard Nicollas Vis, Paris, France. Process for transforming alkali-metal monochromates into bichromates.
- 1,310,743—Henry Dreyfus, Basel, Switzerland. Manufacture of acetic aldehyde.
- 1,310,751—Birger Fjeld Halvorsen and Christian Horbye, Christiania, Norway. Manufacture of sulphur dyes.
- 1,310,943—Rasiklal Datta, Calcutta, India. Process of producing chlorine.
- 1,310,960—Ernest A. Oliver, Flushing, N. Y., assignor to Victory Bottle Capping Machine Co., Inc. Bottle-capping machine.
- 1,310,984—Henry Dreyfus, Basel, Switzerland. Manufacture of acetic aldehyde.
- 1,310,999—Albert W. Longaker, Victor E. Trager, and Ringvall P. Rordam, Burrwood, La. Anti-refillable bottle.
- 1,311,017—Jean V. Skoglund, New York, N. Y., assignor by mesne assignments, to Trojan Powder Company. Process of treating nitrated bodies.
- 1,311,043—Charles Catlett, Staunton, Va., assignor to The British Potash Co., Ltd., London, England. Treatment of ores for production of metal and of potassium compounds.
- 1,311,085—John J. Mucher, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tube-squeezer.
- 1,311,150—Willy Wolff, Milwaukee, Wisc., assignor to Radium Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wisc. Developer for dyed fabrics.

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March 27, 1919.

C. A. Stedman, Adv. Mgr.

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We believe that the strictly informative character of the material you publish secures the continued interest of your reader public and that it attracts the attention of those who have the actual buying in hand.

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Pharmaceutical Dept.

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To Buyers of Cascara Bark—Buy from the Centre of
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Ino. 1904

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Drug & Chemical Department

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Incorporated

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for

Spot Delivery

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25%.....Calcium Acetate
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7%.....Calcium Butyrate
13%.....Sodium Chloride
7%.....Potassium Chloride

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